The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7. 1908. NO. 30

LOCAL NEWS.

Benjamin O'Connor is having a new tin roof placed on his Main street residence.

Loren Neice has moved from "Irish flat" to H. H. Swope's tenant house in the eastern end of town.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills. They are small, sure, safe pills. Sold by George W. Wright.

OYSTERS—Miss Jennie Baker will have oysters for sale next Saturday evening, by the quart or served in any style. at her home on Main street. Your patronage solicited.

Two cows belonging to Martin Hommon, of Cass township, and one belonging to Bruce Quarry, of Union township, got into corn fields last week, ate too much green corn, became foundered and died as a result.

Next Monday evening, October 12th, the members of Mapleton Grange No. 1134, Patrons of Husbanday, and their wives will hold an oyster supper in the ladie's aid room adjacent to the U. B. church. All members of the Grange are invited.

The first killing frost of the season was in evidence Saturday morning. Another one fell Saturday night and all were hopeful that a third would appear Monday morning and fulfill the old adage of three frosts and then rain. The third did not materialize, consequently we got no rain.

The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company have put their pumping station at the river in shape and are pumping water to their Mapleton works. The sand at this plant contains a large amount of loan and requires more water to wash it than scrub run can supply at the present time, hence the necessity of operating the pump.

Rev. G. R. Alban, the newly appointed pastor of the United Brethren church, preached his initial sermon to the Mapleton congregation Sunday evening and was greeted by a full house. He preached an excellent sermon and all are pleased with their new pastor. Rev. Alban will begin a protracted meeting in the Mapleton church next Sunday evening and it is hoped much good will be accomplished.

The remains of an unknown man, evidently an Italian about 50 years of age, were found on the tracks at BP tower east of town Friday night. He had been run down by a train and the body terribly mangled. Foreman David Hawk was notified of the find and he had his men gather up the body and on train No. 87 Saturday morning it was shipped to Huntingdon for burial.

Brinton Dell was kicked on the left hand Saturday by Jack, one of the mules used for pulling trucks in the Pittsburg White Sand Company's quarry, and was fortunate in escaping more serious injury. As it was the middle finger was badly bruised and the driver considerably frightened. Brinton had only been driving for a couple days and Jack evidently sized him up as an inexperienced driver. The mule has been employed about these works for the past sixteen years and during this time has been master of most drivers who have attempted to handle him.

The work of roofing S. L. McDonalds' barber shop was completed last Thursday after having been in progress for several days. The roof is not so large that it required so much time but the boys found the biggest job in transforming the carbide cans into regulation size roofing shingles. The job is a good one and the boys who assisted with the work have the assurance of Sam's appreciation of their services. The building has been banked, the stove put in place for the winter and already smoke is curling upward from this famous retreat. Additional benches will be added and any without shelter will be welcome at Sam's fireside.

J. B. Piper, of Alexandria, Dtstrict Deputy Grand Master of the lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Huntingdon county, last Saturday evening installed the officers of Mapleton Lodge No. 468. for the current term. Following are the newly installed officers: N. G., John Foster; V. G., Edward Buchanan; Sec., John M. Miller; Treas., H. H. Swope; W., Anderson B. Dell; Con., Howard Barkley; I. G., Melvin Miller; O. G., Watson Brininger; R. S. N. G., Edward Brown; L. S. N. G., Joseph M. Baker; R. S. V. G., Harry Bailey; L. S. V. G., Miles Monihen; R. S. S., John M. White; L. S. S., Samuel Skipper; Chaplain, Frank Yetter.

W. C. No. 758, Pa., P. O. S. of A., Instituted at McConnellstown.

Last Saturday evening Washington Camp, No. 758, Pa., P. O. S. of A., was instituted at McConnellstown, this county. The ceremonies were in charge of District President, E. S. Gibboney and he was assisted by twenty members of the Camp at Huntingdon, and one from W. C. No. 59, of Mapleton. The instituting party went out from Huntingdon in conveyances.

The district president appointed the following officers pro. tem:—President, J. O. Bergantz; vice president, John D. Grove; M. of F., O. H. Isenberg; Rec. Sec., Chas. C. Brewster; Cond. H. S. Smith; inspector, L. A. Bergantz; guard, T. S. Bratton; financial secretary, T. A. Westbrook; chaplain, G. W. Bunn, right sentinel, G. L. Numer; left sentinel, J. Hall Miller; assistant installing officers, I. N. Swepe, G. W. Bunn.

After the members of the new Camp having been obligated and instructed the following officers for the current term were installed by ex-district president I. N. Swope. P. P., John H. Ward; Pres., I. Y. Bupp; vice president, Fred R. Householder; M. of F., W. B. Householder; recording secretary, Geo. B. States; Asst. Rec. Sec., Elton W. Hicks; financial secretary, Harry Grubb; treasurer, Ralph Ward; conductor, David Householder; inspector, Archie B States; guard, Ellsworth Hicks; chaplain, Harry Heffner; right sentinel, B. D. Johnston; left sentinel, E. S. Laughlin; trustees, William Peightal, William H. Bupp. When the ceremonies of institution were concluded addresses were made by G. W. Bunn, C. C. Brewster, Esq., P. B. Cutshall, E. S. Gibboney and I. N. Swope.

The new Camp was organized by the district president and I. Y. Bupp and is the first Camp chartered since the adjournment of the State Camp. There were forty-three charter applicants and every one was present at the time of institution. This is an unparalleled record. The Camp is composed of many of the best people in that section of the county, most of whom are men of mature age, and we believe it will prove a strong exponent of the Sons of America.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school 9.30, class at 10.30 a. m., junior league 3.15 and preaching at 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Services for Sabbath, October 11th: Sabbath school 9,30 and preaching at 10 30 a. m., christian endeavor at 6.15 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Services for next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 and class meeting at 10.30 a. m., christian endeavor at 6 and preaching at 7 p. m.

A marriage license has been granted to Harry T. Scott, of Masseysburg, and Miss Edna E. Wilson, of Charter Oak.

Inspection of Grand Army Posts.

By direction of Capt. John Brewster, of Huntingdon, assistant inspector at large, District No. 33, Department of Pennsylvania, the Grand Army Posts of the county will be inspected as follows:

No. 44, Huntingdon, Tuesday, Oct. 13, J. W. Kauffman, inspector.

No. 200, Mapleton, Friday, Oct. 2, H. H. Swope, inspector.

No. 252, Orbisonia, Tuesday, Oct. 13, George S. Debray, inspector.

No. 292, Mt. Union Friday, Oct. 9, T. A. Appleby, inspector.

No. 442, Alexandria, Saturday, Oct. 10, Gustave Altman, inspector.

No. 483, Three Springs, Saturday, Oct. 17, E. A. Hudson, inspector.

No. 521, Cassville, Saturday, Oct. 17, Joseph Wilson, inspector.

No. 618, Shade Gap, Saturday, Oct. 24, H. C. Zeigler, inspector.

No. 635, Marklesburg, Saturday, Oct. 10, A. B. Garner, inspector.

All the inspections will take place in the evening except at Three Springs and Marklesburg. which have been fixed for 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The assistant inspector at large hopes that all comrades will make it a point to be present at the inspection of their respective posts.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Andy Simpson, of Mill Creek, was a visitor to town on Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Hawk and two children, spent Sunday at Harrisburg.

—Herbert J. Emerick, of Altoona, was the guest of Mapleton friends on Sunday.

—Miss Minnie Kohler, of Newton Hamilton, is the guest of M. L. Rex and wife.

—Mr and Mrs. M. L. Rex spent Sunday with S. P. Smith and wife in Big valley.

—Miss Mary Shumaker, of McConnellstown, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. L. Buchanan.

—Mrs. A. Wilson Maxwell and son, of Mount Union, were guests of Mapleton friends Sunday.

—Landis E Himes, of Braddock, has been spending the past few days with his wife in Mapleton.

—George Parsons, of Altoona, visited over Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Walter Lamberson, near town.

—Israel Shapiro, wife and son, of Orbisonia, were visitors to town Sunday, being guests of Myer Shapiro.

—Miss Mary Sechrist, of Newton Hamilton, spent Saturday in Mapleton as guest of her friend, Miss Ethel Wood.

—Mrs. J. W. Fleck and child visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Isenberg, at Huntingdon during the week.

—Miss Nannie Henderson returned home Sunday from a pleasant visit of three weeks among friends in Altoona.

—James Hile and daughter, Miss Mary, of Youngstown, are spending a few days in Mapleton as guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Rex.

—Mr. and Mrs. Florance Smith, of Sharpsville, Pa., were visitors at the home of D. B. Miller and wife in this place Monday.

—Mrs. J. M. Quarry and children, of Hollidaysburg, who had been visiting her parents and friends at Mapleton, returned home Sunday.

—Samuel W. McDonald and his sister, Miss Jennie, spent last Sunday at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse E. Boring in Union township.

—Mrs. James Buchanan and two children, Albert and Annie, visited over Sunday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Albert Buchanan, near Ryde, Mifflin county,

—Mrs. Baum who has resided in the east end of town since coming to Mapleton almost a year ago, last week moved to Glendower Way in the southern end of town.

—Herbert M. Henderson and wife, of Juniata, paid a short visit to parents and friends in Mapleton during the week going to Philadelphia Monday to view the sights.

—Capt. W. C. Gayton, of Mount Union, was in town a couple hours Monday. Mr. Gayton is recovering from a sick spell which confined him to his home for a couple weeks.

—Superintendent Geo. W. Yocum, of the Pittsburg White Sand company, with his wife, has returned from Huntingdon to Mapleton and will spend the winter at Hotel Clairndon.

—Mrs. Dr. J. G. Spangler and Mrs. Julia B. Dell departed Monday morning for Philadelphia to enjoy the festivities incident to Founders Week in the Quaker city. They will return home Friday.

—Mr. Harry Winter and Mrs. Katherine Wicks, both of Williamsport, were married at Buffalo, last Thursday. Mrs. Winters is well known to most of our people having at various times resided here.

—Clyde Goodman attended the Blair County Grange fair at Hollidaysburg last Thursday and witnessed the successful flight of an airship which gave daily exhibitions during the progress of the fair.

—Mrs. Leonard K. Smith, of Coltax, visited the family of A. T. Coder in Union township for a couple days during the past week. Accompanied by Mrs Coder, she spent a few hours in Mount Union Sunday.

—John T. Wilson, Esq., district attorney of Mifflin county, with his wife and son, spent several days last week visiting in Huntingdon county. While in Mapleton they were guests of Mrs. J. B. Del and her sister, Miss Alice Wright.

—Councilman S. B. Neice has placed a new street lamp in front of his Gurd avenue residence, which is a commendable act. The lamp has been placed at such a point as to light the Railroad crossing opposite Mr. Neice's home, and lessen, in a degree, the danger in passing over this crossing after night.

Visited Famous Jack's Spring.

A party of eighteen young people, thirteen from Mapleton and five from Juniata, went on Sea shore express last Saturday morning to Mount Union and from there walked to Jack's spring on the east slope of Jack's mountain. They found the spring by twelve o'clock and all sat down to lunch. After a couple hours spent in the woods near the spring the party started across the mountain in the direction of Mapleton and arrived here about five o'clock. Though the road was rough and steep, all enjoyed the trip to this famous spring. Those in the party were—from Juniata—Misses Margaret Howland, Marie Stimer, Madelyn Ryder, Iva McGinty, Myrtle Wright,—from Mapleton—Misses Tillie Neice, Edith Dell, Louie McCarl, Olive Coder, Cora Coder, Mary Hooper, Ethel Wood, and Messrs Elba I. Coder, Jesse E Brumbaugh, Roy O'Connor, William Hooper, William Buchanan and Glenn McMullen.

Eleventh Anniversary.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Decker, of Grant street, was the scene of a pleasant gathering last Saturday, the occasion being the eleventh anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Decker's marriage. The affair had been planned without Mr. Decker's knowledge and it came as a complete surprise to the gentleman. Brothers and sisters of Mr. and Mrs. Decker were in attendance and in all there were twelve guests present. The union of the Decker and Curfman families was a delightful occasion and will beever cherished in the memories of these people. Mr. and Mrs. Decker received a number of valuable presents as well as the hearty congratulations of their people. The ITEM wishes for these good people many returns of their wedding anniversary.

—Michael Stever, of Latta Grove, was a Mapleton visitor Monday.

—Foster Bell, of Altoona, visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bell, over Sunday.

—J. B. Piper, of Alexandria, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mounts on Sunday.

—Herbert Bowman, wife and daughter, of Altoona, spent Sunday with Mrs. Lou Bowman.

—David Hart, of Altoona, visited the family of J. G. Hicks in this place last Saturday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Yocum attended the Stever family reunion at Cassville last Saturday.

—Mrs. Frank O'Connor and daughter, Miss Mattie, spent several days of the past week in Philadelphia.

—George D. Lynn, the popular mechanic of Latta Grove, was transacting business in Huntingdon yesterday.

—Photographer Frank Edwards, of Huntingdon, was in town this morning taking views of Mapleton scenery, the most beautiful of any in the state.

—Mrs. Hattie Wood was last Friday summoned to Wells Tannery, Fulton county. on account of the serious illness of her brother, William Spangler.

—Marshall Yocum, who was injured by being knocked down in front of the post office by a crowd of girls on the evening of September 17th, has so far recovered as to be able to get around with the aid of crutches.

—Mrs. Samuel Mingle, of Rolfe, Pa., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Lou P. Bowman and Mrs. Alvin Decker, in Mapleton. Yesterday Mrs. Mingle accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Decker to Allensville where they spent the day with friends.

—Edmund Sipe and Esten Stever, of Burnham, have been spending several days with the former's uncle, Miles Monihen, in this place. To-day they will go to Hare's valley where they will visit among friends for a couple weeks.

—James Montgomery, an aged resident of this place, has been seriously ill at the home of his son, Jesse L. Montgomery for the past couple weeks, and at this time his condition is not improving. We hope he may be restored to health.

—W. H. Spangler, who is converting the timber on his Trough Creek valley tract into lumber, is hauling some fine product to this place where part of it is being stored and the balance is being loaded on cars and shipped to other points.

—Charles O. Bowman and wife, of Grapeville, visited several days last week with her brother, W. G. McConahy, and family after paying a visit to the former's mother, Mrs. Lavina Bowman, at Cassville. They returned to their home at Grapeville on Sunday.

September Court Notes.

The case of Rev. A. D. Potts vs. Clark Grazier involving the condition of an automobile sold by defendant to plaintiff, which was on trial at the time of the closing our report last week was concluded Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $350, the plaintiff to surrender the automobile to Mr. Grazier upon the payment of that sum.

On petition of district attorney, sheriff was directed to remove Martin Wilson to the state Institution for Feeble Minded at Polk, Venango county, at the expense of the county of Huntingdon.

The case of E. S. Chilcott et al vs. W. S. McClain and D. M. Wagner was the next one tried. The plaintiff claimed damages for the burning of timber and fences, the fire being started from the defendents' stave mill in 1905. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the su $400.

Friday the case of C. A. Vville vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad company was called for trial. In 1905, the plaintiff shipped an automobile from Florida to Huntingdon, and produced testimony to show that the automobile was loaded in a certain car and properly secured. When the machine reached Huntingdon it was in a different car and unsecured, the plaintiff alleged. The defendant company produced testimony to show that the wheels of the machine were secured when it reached Huntingdon and claimed whatever damage may have been done to the machine in transit had been done before it had reached defendant company's lines. The jury believed the plaintiff's story and rendered a verdict in his favor for $1000.

James S. Woods, Esq., E. S. McCarthy and S. H. Beaver were appointed to compute the vote cast at the ensuing election.

William Hodsdon, of Huntingdon, was appointed tip-staff to fill vacancy caused by the death of A. B. Kennedy, of Smithfield township.

Court adjourned at one o'clock Saturday to meet Monday to hear rule granted on school board of Shirleysburg borough.

Monday of last week a rule was issued out of the court of Quarter Sessions on the school directors of Shirleysburg borough to show cause why their seats should not be declared vacant and others appointed in their stead; returnable October 5th. From the evidence offered at the hearing on the rule last Monday it appears that the board had been deadlocked as to the number of schools necessary and consequently, the mills of tax needed. Three of the directors, John H. Lightner, C. E. Barton and F. S. Brewster, are of the opinion that two schools are necessary and that a tax of ten mills is required to maintain them. The other three directors, J. B. Doyle, John Douglas and I. M. Harvey insist that for upwards of eight years there had been but one school in the district and that there is no necessity to increase the number nor to increase the millage. They further assert that during the past year there were about from forty to forty-two pupils enrolled and the average attendance from 20 to 25. After hearing the case the Court ordered the present board of directors to immediately levy sufficient tax to open and maintain one school and to immediately elect a teacher therefor and open said school, the necessity for additional school or schools to be determined later by an inspector, and application having been made the Court appointed George W. Wright inspector to inquire into the facts and necessity of opening a second school and to report the testimony and his findings to the Court on Monday, October 19, 1908, five days notice to be given to each member of the board of directors.

Ball Club Will Organize.

A meeting will be held at the office of Dr. J. G. Spangler at 6.30 o'clock tomorrow evening to which all members of the ball team and all public spirited citizens are invited. The meeting is for the purpose of electing a president, secretary, treasurer and captain of the team and enroll as many players as possible for the season of 1909. At this meeting steps will be taken to establish a fund for the purchase of uniforms and other base ball paraphernalia. A large turnout is earnestly desired.

Burns, bruises and scratches, big and little cuts or in fact anything requiring a salve, are best and quickest soothed and healed by DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. The best salve for piles. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by G. W. Wright.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

SELECTED HISTORY.

Napoleon crossed the Delaware—
Or was it Buffalo Bill?—
The Delaware or Hudson,
The Rhine or some such rill.
I get so mixed on rivers,
Locations, names and dates,
But still I know that some one
Crossed something, history states.

And Washington, the hero,
You know he scaled the Alps
When out one pleasant morning
And red hot after scalps,
Or was it Marco Polo
Who crossed the Andes high?
I know there was some crossing,
For history cannot lie.

Columbus crossed the ocean—
I feel quite sure of that—
And all the folks confounded
Who said the world was flat.
He crossed it in a vessel
Quite small, but rather trim,
Because, as you may reckon,
It was too far to swim.

This crossing and recrossing
Make up a lot of life,
Though one might find a hero
Who never crossed his wife,
And there was bluff King Henry,
The eighth, a turtledove,
Who, as the records tell us,
Was never crossed in love.

Looking Higher Up.

"He fell in love with his school-teacher, who was five years his senior."

"I suppose she let him down easy."

"She was as considerate as possible."

"Promised to be a sister to him?"

"No; she said she would do her best to be a stepmother to him."

Not Up to Date.

"I don't have much hope for Henry. You see, he is twenty-three years old now."

"But he earns his own living."

"Yes, but he has never yet invented a flying machine."

No Place For Him.

"He'll have to quit the police force."

"Doesn't he like the work?"

"Yes, but the poor man is troubled with insomnia."

Which?

"What have they named the baby?"

"Bill."

"Bill?"

"Yes."

"Cautious parents, aren't they?"

As a Handicap.

"His is what they call a squaw man."

"Married an Indian woman, did he?"

"Well, he married a fine half section of land. I believe an Indian girl was thrown in."

Ever Felt It?

The goldenrod, the goldenrod—
Atchoo! Cachee!—
Upspringing from the prairie sod—
Oh, my! Oh, me!

Its golden spikelets fill the air—
Atchoo! Atchoo!—
With spicy perfume rich and rare.
They do! They do!
It bends its head of purest gold—
Cachee! Cachee!
I gather all my hands can hold—
For heaven's sake take the stuff to the back yard and make a bonfire of it and send for the doctor!

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Facts are sensitive things; when fiction gets busy they get so ashamed of themselves.

—

Some people lie simply because they feel the need of keeping in practice.

—

Probably your neighbor's sins will eventually find him out, but don't aid and abet him in it.

—

Some stories are hard to believe—until belief becomes necessary.

—

Some people esteem themselves so necessary to the progress of the world that they can do nothing but assert their claim.

—

When a man has it in for you the best thing to do is to have it out with him.

—

It is often considered good to be smart, but we can't recall that it has been esteemed exactly smart to be good.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint: he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal,'' so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

POTPOURRI MAKING.

How to Prepare and Select the Various Ingredients.

For a dweller in the country or the garden surrounded suburb the following suggestions for gathering and preserving the sweetness and fragrance of the spring and summer for delectation in the winter months by setting up a potpourri jar are recommended to every young girl who has access to a garden or the fields and woods.

Any one of the quaint and pretty patterns of rose jars procurable at any big shop will answer for holding the potpourri itself, which consists not only of rose leaves, but of the petals and leaves of any sweet scented plant. The putting up of the potpourri consequently extends through spring and early summer, just as the different blossoms come out. There are a few general directions which must be closely followed in making potpourri. The rose jar itself, as also the vessel in which the potpourri is mixed, must be perfectly new—must never before have been used. The salt used in the making must be toasted in the oven to insure its absolutely dryness. The blossoms and leaves must be young and tender when gathered, entirely unwilted and must be used when perfectly fresh—not after lying by or standing in water. The ingredients must be thoroughly stirred up at least once—better twice—a day, and when the potpourri is all gathered and mixed it should be exposed for two or three weeks to the heat of the August sun.

Here follow two recipes for potpourri ingredients. They are copied from an old book handed down from mother to daughter in a German baronial family and have been followed, as have also the general instructions given above, and found reliable and satisfactory even in the present generation:

First.—One pound fresh pickled orange blossoms, half a pound of roses, half a pound of mace, half a pound of lavender and four ounces of marjoram leaves, four ounces of carnations, four ounces oxalis, one ounce rosemary, one ounce cloves and half an ounce of bay leaves.

Second.—One pound of orange blossoms, one pound of roses, half a pound of red carnations, half a pound each of marjoram and myrtle, two ounces each of nutmeg, thyme, lavender, sage, camomile and sweet basil, fifteen or twenty bay leaves and three handfuls of jasmine. Let the mixture stand for a month, stirring twice a day, and then add ten ounces of powdered orris root, two ounces of cinnamon and two of cloves, with six drams each of yellow sandalwood and chyper.

Both the above recipes call for half a pound of salt—absolutely dry—to draw out every bit of perfume.

Probably the reason it is hard for some people to concentrate their thought is because it is so difficult to find a space small enough to bring pressure to bear.

Looking Back Fifty Years

BY J. O. HICKS

The Mapleton Cornet band, a very important adjunct to our busy village, made its first bow to the public August 14, 1882, and while it cannot exactly be classed as an industry, it has all honors which accrue to the industries. Through all the years, now numbering over twenty-six, each member diligently made use of their musical talents to perfect their organization and become number one blowers, treating the citizens on public occasions with that which, the lack of, Shakespeare said, fitted man for treason, stratagem and spoils. Very many interesting events from the history of our village band, our population being composed of a class of citizens who naturally drift to industrial centers, that is, the young men, who mostly take interest in such an organization as a village band, thus we find the personel of the members continually changing. While those who made the first step in their musical education drifted into all sections of the country, many could be located as members of bands whose reputation for fine playing would quite eclipse our own band, but with sincere pride and no little amount of gratitude such musicians look back to the time when they made the first start and made it in the wrong key at the wrong time as a member of their home band. We find the band at its commencement was under instruction of W. Scott Dunbar, of Newport. All old residents of this section and other sections in the Juniata valley will recall this musician who was an enthusiast in his line and an efficient instructor. At the time of organization Mr. S. H. Mickey, then agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at this station, was made president of the band and while this office has been filled by a dozen different persons, the position of instructor has been less frequently changed. The gentlemen named in consecutive order followed Mr. Dunbar as the leader: John Zerbe, John P. Messmer, Elliott Robley, Jr., and the present instructor, D. H. Wallett, who came to Mapleton in Oct. 1884 and took charge of the work in Oct. 1885 serving continuously. By careful attention and patient instruction Mr. Wallett has equipped many of our young men with sufficient musical education (along the line of band instruments) to enable them to take positions, as before mentioned, in organizations of importance. The fact that this leader, because of his love of music was willing to devote his time which, by the way, did not mean money, at least not much, and at times none at all, to teach these young men that which not only elevated them as citizens but enabled them to give pleasure to others as well as themselves, deserves the most hearty commendation of all, as the writer happens to know it receives from the numerous young men who date their musical start from instructions in the village band under this leader, without which they would have been unable to benefit by their present musical positions and all advantages which follow a musical education in any line and they are not few. Our band boys have purchased a plot of ground, part of what was formerly W. H. Rex estate, where the store known as the "Old Reliable" stood in the seventies, where they hope at no far distant day to erect thereon a building suitable for public gatherings, such as lectures, band concerts with a possible dramatic performance. The county seat aspires to having two public institutions of this kind, and Mapleton can surely support one. If the Huntingdon capitalists thought our people and those of the other busy towns throughout the county would not patronize their prospective opera houses, they would be slow in erecting them. While that is all right, we should encourage our band to continue in their good work and in the sweet bye-and-bye we can invite Sousa or some other celebrity to visit us and keep our dollars at home to help improve our village, which in the past fifty years has grown beyond the dreams of those who were citizens at that time, and those of us who are fortunate enough to be citizens during the next decade, will look back with as much astonishment and pleasure as the older citizens now do. On what has been and will be accomplished, which will bring this community into closer touch with the magic of the present age and enable us to remain in our beautifully located village, where nature has so bountifully bestowed her very best advantages and yet have other benefits which in the years gone by have only been accorded to those living in large centres where combination of capital and machinery made such advantages possible.

With the coming of electrical power through this historic valley, and that it is a matter of a short time none can doubt, better facilities for getting from various points not now available by steam cars, will be made so by trolley. Some one says, "Oh you are a dreamer." Possibly so, but will the old stogies take an inventory of what was and what is and then try and get their grey matter at work as to what WILL BE and the cobwebs will disappear from their beclouded vision.

To continue this narrative by taking up other than distinctively public institutions or those which have been public but of very short duration, would prolong it beyond the patience of the reader or the time or ability of the writer. While much of interest could be written, especially to the immediate residents of the village, we feel that those who have followed our thoughts, which largely came from facts supplied by others, deserve some consideration and some of the many interesting facts which have not been mentioned will doubtless come through some chronicler who may in future years see Mapleton as it is at that time, and as they look back we feel sure they will give due credit to the energy and presistent effort made by those who in the latter part of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century helped to make our little rock-bound hamlet what it is, bringing it gradually from a riverside farm, with scarcely enough fertility to raise a disturbance, as some of the jokers sometimes remark, to an industrial centre that is acknowledged by all as having attained to a posion from which it will never retard, but continue to advance to greater heights or activity because it has the sand and the necessary push to bring the answer along lines of commercialism.

THE END.

Photographic post cards of Mapleton scenery in large variety for sale at the Item office. View of Mapleton cemetery, during Memorial services, May 30, 1908, is included in the display. We have other post cards in great profusion at popular prices.

FORAKER MAKES BITTER REPLY

Assails Hearst, Taft and the President in Oil Mess.

DENIES HE ACTED IMPROPERLY

Declares Mr. Roosevelt's Actions Indicate a Guilty Conscience and That He Showed Bias In Accepting As True Hearst's Charges—Says There Was No Secret About His Employment by the Standard Oil Company. Says President's Policies Caused the Panic.

Cincinnati, Sept. 26.—Senator Foraker gave out a statement replying to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In addition he bitterly assails Hearst, Taft and the president, charging Taft with consorting with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience. In the opening paragraph Mr. Foraker declares that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges. He denies that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil company, says that there was no secret about it and produces letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon the Standard Oil company he declined to accept a retainer from them. He charged that Mr. Hearst had other letters in addition to those which he gave out, and that these other letters if made public at the same time would have showed how harmless was his connection with the Standard people.

Mr. Foraker's Letter.

The president commences his statement connected with the publication of Judge Taft's letter with a bitter arraignment of me because of Mr. Hearst's charges which he appears to have accepted as fully proven as soon as made. He does not wait for proof or explanation, nor accept the same when offered.

Mr. Hearst's charges are not simply that I was in the employment of the Standard Oil company and that I was paid for my services, but that I was secretly in that employment for illegitimate purposes, and that the money I received was paid as compensation for improperly influencing legislation by congress in conflict with and in violation of my official duties.

That I was employed by the company was never concealed or denied. On the contrary, such employment was well known at the time to all concerned. Under all the circumstances, an explanation was required, and in former statements I made such explanation by showing that my employment was confined to the affairs of the company in Ohio and its reorganization after the trust was dissolved by order of our supreme court, and that my employment had no relation in the slightest degree to anything which the federal government was then interested in or with respect to which the congress was then legislating or at that time proposing to legislate, and that the employment was ended long before the company was made the subject of any special attention in congress, and longer still before it was attacked in the federal courts or proceeded against in any way by the federal government; and further, that the employment was not to defend the company against charges of violation of the laws of Ohio or the United States, or the orders of any of the courts, but only to assist in executing the orders of the courts, and so reorganizing as to conform to all laws, state and national, and to fully comply with all the orders of the courts that had been made against it.

Without disparaging genuine morality, it can be truthfully said that less imaginary and professional "rightness of action" and "moral awakening" and more common sense in the policies of the administration would have been better for the country and would have excited less of that opposition of which Mr. Taft's letter complains.

I have in mind not the stopping indefinitely of adequate railroad construction at a time when it is so badly needed, nor the losses amounting to billions of dollars which have been sustained on account of the shrinkage of values of all kinds of securities, but the empty dinner pails and suffering families of unemployed wage workers and the humbler classes of people to be found by thousands in every section of the Union.

Responsibility for such results is serious. It is the first time we have had anything like it under a Republican administration. Who caused all this? Not Providence. He has been generally indulgent. All our natural conditions are favorable to a resumption of the fullest prosperity, and yet it does not come. A million brimful dinner pails have been kicked over. We know that the policies of the Republican party filled them. Whose policies emptied them?

As to the Brownsville matter, Mr. Taft says, speaking of me: "He has seized upon and magnified an important but incidental matter to embarrass the administration, using in this, without scruple a blind race prejudice to accomplish his main purpose."

In this whole matter I had no revenges to seek, or personal ends to serve, but was anxious to see that common justice was done to the representatives of a noble and loyal race, every one of whom is by nature a Republican. The colored voters are known to be more or less displeased with the action of the Republican party in not passing some relief measures for these soldiers, and many of them have signified a purpose to vote against Judge Taft because of his official relation to the matter.

In other words, the Brownsville proceeding was not only all that Judge Taft said it was, but in addition to being designing and selfish, it was prompted by the "representatives of law defying corportions to bring discredit upon the administration of its policy with respect to them." This is worse than the president's claim that the panic of last October was precipitated by a lot of rich men in Wall street, who wanted to bankrupt themselves and the whole country that they might discredit him; and worse even than the story that these same men raised a fund of $5,000,000 with which to prevent him from naming his chosen successor. I happen to know better than anybody else can know that there is not the slightest ground for such a charge. It is an invention pure and simple, and judging by the frequency with which the president is ringing the matter to the front, born of that disquiet which comes to the conscience when there is consciousness of having done a great wrong

How to Clean Doors.

Doors and window frames require special attention at cleaning time. Clean the paint with warm water and a little ammonia. Take a clean soft flannel and wet as much as the arm can reach. Wash and wring the flannel and rub the paint till quite clean. Dry the surface thoroughly and polish with a soft cloth. If the paint is left damp it shows the marks of the washing and loses its polish. For very light paint wring a cloth out of hot water, dip it in whiting and rub till quite clean. Then wash it and polish with a clean wash leather.

MAD HEN ATTACKS BABIES

Fowl, Believed to Have Rabies, Makes Assault On Children.

Baltimore, Sept. 28. — A big hen, supposed to have rabies, furiously attacked Edward Emerich and Leroy Taylor, three-year-old children, of Mt. Winans, a suburb. The children were at play, when the chicken flew in their faces, pecking at their eyes and clawing their faces. The little ones screamed and rolled over on the ground while the hen continued to peck at them until assistance came. The hen was killed. The children are not seriously injured.

Herman Ridder Succeeds Haskell.

New York, Sept. 28.—Herman Ridder, editor of the Staatz Zeitung, and vice chairman of the publicity bureau of the Democratic national committee, was appointed by National Chairman Mack as treasurer of the national committee, to succeed Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, who resigned his position.

Admits Starting Forest Fire.

William Harrison, of Ruggles, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been placed under arrest by the state police, and at a hearing was held in $500 bail for starting a forest fire. The prisoner admitted his guilt, but said he built the fire to burn weeds on his farm. The fire started by Harrison has already caused a loss of thousands of dollars.

OCTOBER

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SA.
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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JOHN C. BARE, Cromwell.
For County Auditor,
H. A. CROWNOVER, Manor Hill.
CLAY PARK, Three Springs.

Borough School Reports.

The borough schools closed the first month last Friday evening.

Following is the report of No. 1 school for the first month, ending October 2nd, 1908: Frances Isenberg, teacher. Whole number of pupils enrolled; males 20, females 22, total 42; average attendance for the month, males 20, females 21, total 41; per cent of attendance, males 98, females 96, total 97. Those present every day during the month are as follows: Norman Fisher, Clarence McMullen, Harry McMullen, Frank Hoffman, Roy Dysart, Newton Grainey, Loyd McCarl, Sherman Brumbaugh, Jesse Lamberson, Shafter Skipper, David Halk, Charles Shoop, Wilbur Dysart, Fay Bex, Clara Barclay, Easton Brown, May Wagner, Mildred Parker, Goldie Skipper, Thelma McManigal, Ethel Wharton, Mildred Wise, Nellie Cowher, Pearl Skipper, Margaret Skipper. Visitors 4.

Following is the report of No. 2 school for the first month, ending October 2nd. 1908. Louisa A. Dell, teacher. Whole number of pupils enrolled; males 16, females 27, total 43; average attendance of the month; males 15, females 26, total 41; per cent. of attendance, males 93, females 99, total 96. Those present every day during the month are: Harry Baker, Vernon McConahy, Clyde Grainey, Eddie McHugh, John Henderson, Carlton Cowher, Blair Baker, George Young, Andrew Yetter, Ray Hack, Clair Wagner, Ethel Slates, Elsie Shoop, Viola Neice, Martha Seilhamer, Alda Corbin, Reba Wharton, Nannie Duffy, Emma Corbin, Ruth Brown, Irene Turnbaugh, Olive Weaver, Margaret Hawk, Ruth Baker, Alda McCarl, Olive Bare and Lucile McCarl. Marie Moore and Verna Wakefield, missed but one half a day.

Following is a report of No. 3 school for the first month, ending October 2nd, 1908. Florence M. Oswalt, teacher. Whole number of pupils enrolled, males 17, females 16, total 33; average attendance for the month; males 15, females 14, total 29; per cent. of attendance for the month males 93, females 95, total 94. Those present every day during the month are as follows: Edith Henderson, Hazel Hack, Vere Yocum, Zurie Truax, Stella Grainey, Eva McCarl, Carlton Stubbs, Rob Roy Rex, Frank O'connor, Emory Brumbaugh, Wilbur Brumbaugh, Hummel McHugh, Clyde Chilcote, and Joe Heaster. Visits 5.

Following is the report of the High School for the first month, ending Oct. 2nd. 1908: C. Ray Bender, teacher. Whole number of pupils enrolled; males 22, females 14, total 36; average attendance for the month, males 19, females 13, total 32; per cent. of attendance, males 92, females 96, total 94. Those present every day during the month are: Verna Bell, Cora Coder, Nellie Goodman, Josephine Himes, Ruth O'Connor, Blanche Palmer, Ethel Wood, Cecil Bell, Ralph Corbin, Harper Dell, Ernest Miller, Vernon Neice, Blair Shore, Harold Spangler, Robert Truax, Victor Wallet and Reed Wood. Visits 7.

At any time when your stomach is not in good condition, you should take Kodol, because Kodol digests all the food you eat, and it supplies health and strength for the stomach in that way. You take Kodol just for a little while when you have slight attacks of Indigestion, and you take it just a little longer in order to get relief from severe attacks of Indigestion or Nervous Dyspepsia. Try Kodol today. Sold by G. W. Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Dedication of the Woman's Building Friday, October 16th, 1908.

The Pennsylvania State College, a State institution supported by the taxpayers of Pennsylvania under an agreement with the Federal Government, offers its educational advantages to men and women on equal terms. The first woman graduate was Miss Rebecca H. Ewing, who died in 1874. The nature of the foundation of the College, "in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life," naturally gave it a trend toward industrial and scientific courses of study which were not attractive to women. The liberal arts were not excluded but were overshadowed. The modern developement and adjustment of the various studies connected with Domestic Science and Art brought new possibilities to education and by their scientific aspect formed a needed link between the practical and the cultural in education. The introduction of courses in Domestic Education into the cirriculum of The Pennsylvania State College was discussed in the program of various women's clubs of the State and an agitation was begun, headed by Miss McKnight, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Pennsylvania, which resulted in an appropriation of $12,000, made June 30, 1907, by the State Legislature for establishing a Department of Home Economics for Women in the College, and $13,000 for renovating, altering and enlarging the existing dormitory for women.

This dormitory was erected in 1889 at a cost of $12,016.00, the money being appropriated by the Legislature of the Commonwealth. The addition provided by the act of 1907 was placed beside the old structure, the same kind of material was selected, and a similar style of architecture chosen. The result is a harmonious unit. The entire building is about 140 feet in length; it contains fourteen suites of rooms and nine single rooms in the dormitories; and it provides laborataries and demonstrating rooms for the courses in Domestic Science. This building, owing its existence so largely to the women of Pennsylvania, it is proposed to dedicate, October 16, 1908. The program of the day includes practical demonstrations in the new laboratory by the Department of Domestic Science; an inspection of the Dairy of the School of Agriculture; and an interesting program in the Auditorium. Every woman's club in the State is invited to send a delegate who will be entertained by members of the Woman's Literary Club of State College. Names of delegates and possible time of arrival should be sent at earliest convenience to the Secretary, Mrs. Joseph H. Tudor, State College, Pa.

Coming Reunion.

The 22nd Pa. Vol. Cavalry will hold its annual reunion at Huntingdon on October 22nd. There will be a meeting forenoon, afternoon and a camp fire in the evening. Survivors of the 22nd, our ranks are becoming thinner with each departing year. Soon we will live only in the history the regiment has made Let us then, comrades, come up to thi reunion knowing not but that it may be the last muster this side of the eterna camping grounds.

A committee consisting of William Thompson, Lewis Irwin, Luden Long, S. C. Coder, John Miller and Dr. M. R. Evans, has been appointed to secure a suitable hall and make any further arrangements for the meeting of the "boys."

Come. As we do not have all of the addresses this will be the only notice many of you will get, but it ought to be notice enough. Come,

A. H. CRUM, Pres., Aitch, Pa.
DR. A. R. MCCARTHY, Sec.,
Mt. Union, Pa.

Campaign News Accurate and Fair.

The coming month in the political world is going to be interesting. The great national parties are working hard for supremacy and both are confident of victory at the polls in November. The two candidates of their respective partes are touring the country making speeches and discussing their policies. Every citizen and voter should know what is going on and this you can easily do by reading "The Philadelphia Press," which is printing all the political news fairly and accurately. If you cannot secure a copy of "The Press" from your newsdealer or carrier send your order to "The Philadelphia Press," Seventh and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Notice to Hunters.

We, the following residents of Union towhship, hereby notify all persons that no hunting will be allowed on our premises without permission.

W. A. Crotsley,	E. S. Chilcott,
N. Q. Wright,	J. C. Wright,
James G. David,	Wm. Miller,
C. M. Glasgow,	O. M. Wright.

Obituary.

Duquesne Observer, Oct. 2, 1908.

Suddenly stricken down by that treacherous disease, pleuro-pneumonia, Mrs. Jennie B. Brown passed away to her reward, the dissolution occuring at her home in the Oliver building, West Grant avenue, on Monday morning. Mrs. Brown was the beloved wife of Harry Brown, a widely known citizen, and had been taken ill on Tuesday of last week. Pneumonia soon developed, but her condition was not such as to cause apprehension until last Saturday evening, when she took a turn for the worse. From that time her condition was critical. Mrs. Brown was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lamberson, and was born July 4, 1869, at Mapleton, Pa. She was married in 1895 to Harry H. Brown and had resided in this place with her husband eleven years. She was of a happy disposition, kind and considerate, and had a wide circle of friends, all of whom were greatly shocked by the announcement of her death. Mrs. Brown was an active member of the Home Guards of America and the Ladies of the Maccabees, and in the sessions of these lodges her presence will be greatly missed. She was also a member of the Lutheran church. The funeral services were conducted Wednesday afternoon by Rev. W. I. Guss, pastor of the English Lutheran church, and were largely attended. Beautiful floral tributes attested, in a measure, the respect in which the deceased was held by lodges and friends The remains were laid to rest in Versailles cemetery. In his hour of sadness and bereavement the husband is assured of the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Died at Pittsburgh.

Rosie Marie Smith, wife of Mr Edward Harbaugh, died at the St. Joseph hospital, Pittsburgh, September 11, 1908, of typhoid fever after an illness of two weeks and two days.

August 27, 1903, Edward Harbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harbaugh, of Trough Creek valley, was united in marriage with Miss Rosie Marie Smith, of Pittsburgh, the ceremony being performed in St. John's Catholic church, Johnstown. The couple began housekeeping in Johnstown and for two years Mr. Harbaugh was employed by Armour & Company in the Flood city. He afterward moved to Pittsburgh where they resided up to the time of Mrs. Harbaugh's death.

Deceased was aged 25 years, 3 months and 27 days. The funeral was conducted on September 13th in the Holy Cross Catholic church, of Pittsburgh, and the body was laid to rest in Mt. Calvery cemetery. She is survived by her husband, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, and these brothers and sisters: Charles, James, Vennie and Elda, all of Pittsburgh.

Are Babies Moral.

"We do not expect paternal feellings in a child of five," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson in October WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION. "Why then, should we expect any other of those race-regarding impulses which we term 'morality?' Even to appeal to the 'better feelings' of a child of eight or ten is often almost as irrational as the celebrated apostrophe of the emotional Irish barrister, who in the fine frenzy of his peroration whirled upon the judge with the thrilling appeal, 'Sirr, was you iver a mother?' To appeal to a child's better nature, while excellent, in moderation, often does little more than make a hypocrite out of him before his time.

"He has got your hair, and his mother's eyes and voice, and some of your little tricks of manner—and temper—now, and he is just as safe to develop your superb self-control and civic devotion and consideration for others if you will only give him time—and set him a good example. Meanwhile preaching to him that he should possess these qualities will expedite matters precious little, and unless backed up by example, not at all. Remember that life and growth of all sorts are but a response to environment, and new responses can only occur as opportunity is afforded for them."

Postmasters as Teachers.

Postmaster General Meyer has issued an order directing all postmasters to unite with local school authorities in adopting the most effective method of instructing school children as to the organization and operations of the postal service, particularly the proper addressing and of placing return cards on envelopes.

Postmasters are directed to arrange, if possible, to deliver personal talks to the pupils, and give teachers access to the postal guide and the postal laws, and render them every assistance in obtaining necessary information.

Do not let anyone tell you that something else is just as good as DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills because there isn't anything just as good for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder, or any Kidney and Bladder disorder. A week's trial will convince you. Sold by G. W. Wright.

The Stever Reunion.

The Stever reunion held at the Stever homestead at Cassville last Saturday, October 3, 1908, was a success in every particular. The morning was cool but the day was fine and all that could be desired. Early in the morning the members of different families commenced gathering in the beautiful grove on the quiet hillside that overlooks the broad acres of our fore fathers, and by noon there was fully one hundred on the ground, representing the Stever family. The company was called to order by Luther Stever who introduced the Cassville band. After music by the band Luther Stever of Cassville delivered the address of welcome. He gave a history of our ancestors, and spoke very kindly of family connections and the importance of family reunions, saying we learn to know each other better and are more closely bound together Dr. J. C. Stever, of Mt. Union, responded, saying that he had not time to look up the history as he desired to do, but would be better prepared next year. While the band treated us to some fine music the ladies prepared the tables and when dinner was announced there was a large number of the family and friends surrounded the boards. To describe the dinner would be a task of great magnitude as it comprised substantials and luxuries in lavish abundance. The quantity would have been sufficient for a company several times as large. After dinner Rev. McClain, Rev. Reeser, Prof. J. G. Dell and Dr. A. J. Hamilton all gave very interesting addresses. A business meeting was held at which the following officers were elected: President, M. Luther Stever, vice president, Mrs. Bruce Yocum, secretary, Mrs. William Green, treasurer, Miss Julia Chilcott. The time and place for the next reunion will be decided later. The shadows of evening were falling before the last of the Stevers had gone from the grounds and all wended their ways homeward well satisfied with the days outing.

Representatives of the family were present from Cassville, Huntingdon, Colorado, Mt. Union, Mapleton, Penn township, Saltillo, Cass township, Union township, and letters from relatives in Iowa and other places expressing their regret that they could not be present were read.

A Stever.

Program Teachers' County Institute.

The fifty-third annual session of the Huntingdon County teachers' institute will convene in the new Huntingdon Opera House at 1.30 p. m. October 26th.

The program is an exceptionally strong one, composed of leading educators of national reputation. The day sessions will be both interesting and helpful when Hon. R. B. Teitrick, of the department of education Dr. C. C. Ellis, Juniata College, Dr. J. I. Woodruff, of Susquehanna University and Dr. C. H. Gardiner, of Maryland, are the instructors. Prof. Tom Gipple and Miss Robb, of Huntingdon, will conduct the music.

The evening entertainments are of the highest order. On Monday evening of that week, The Maud Willis Concert Company will give a concert. Miss Willis is a master artist in the field of impersonation and she is assisted with strong talent. Wagner's celebrated Parsifal will be rendered by Rev. Henry R. Rose, D. D., on Tuesday evening. This is one of the most unique lectures of the age. It is illustrated with 150 superbly colored sides and is accompanied with music throughout. On Wednesday evening the Honolulu students will give a concert and entertainment. The company will introduce vocal sexettes quintets, guitars and some of their native instruments. Hon. Jno. S. Wise will deliver on Thursday evening his celebrated lecture on Robt. E. Lee. The whole institute program promises a season of intellectual refreshing and a period of entertainment that comes to Huntingdon but once a year.

Some miscreant broke into the Methodist Episcopal church, at Woodland, Clearfield county, Saturday evening and broke open the box wherein the children of the Sunday school kept their birthday money. The amount taken was about two dollars.

LATTA GROVE.

Frosty nights.

Elmer Bowman has caught five coon this fall.

Mrs. Grace Lightner, of Salida, Col., is visiting relatives at Latta Grove.

Mrs. M. D. Walker, of Smithfield, is visiting her brothers at this place.

Henry Stever, of Huntingdon, visited relatives and friends here over Sunday.

Miss Mary J. Miller, of Mapleton, is visiting relatives and friends at this place.

Loyd Dell is the champion squirrel hunter. He captured five the first day of the season.

Chas. Bowman and wife, of Grapeville, visited at M. A. Bowman's last Friday and Saturday.

The Latta Grove ball team got it in the neck at Knightsville last Saturday. The score was 8—14 in favor of Knightsville.

FOR SALE—Lady's new solid oak writing desk, will be sold at a sacrifice; for particulars call at the ITEM office.

FOR RENT—Five room house in Bankstown; good cellar; well of water at door; rent $5.00 per mouth. Call on MRS. M. E. LONG, Mapleton.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For further information, pierse writh me.

B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

ESTRAY NOTICE. Came to the residence of the undersigned in Hare's valley, Cass township, July 29, 1908, six head of sheep (four ewes and two lambs) with ear marks—end off each and notch under left ear. Owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Entered on Township book August 26, 1908.
W. G. TAYLOR.
Cass Township, Aug. 29, 1908.—4t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Estate of Samuel H. Pheasant, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel H. Pheasant, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. and G. WM, PHEASANT, Executors
Calvin, Pa., August 27, 1908.—6t

WANTED!

Men to represent us either locally or traveling, in the sale of a full line of easy selling specialties. Apply quick and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

STAGE ROUTE.

The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m.; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept, 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

A Complete Newspaper

The only modern DAILY and SUNDAY between New York and Chicago, THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TIMES-Largest Circulation Daily-Largest Circulation Sunday. DIRECT WIRE SERVICE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD-unexcelled in

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Carrying a larger force of writers than any other Pittsburgh Newspaper.

Our plant is always open to visitors for inspection. Come see the workings of an up-to-date newspaper. Presses running from 11:30 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. and from 2:00 A. M. until 5:00 A. M Color Presses run on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY and get the best. See your news dealer or addres

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IN SELECTING YOUR BANK

give careful attention to the stability of the bank and its willingness to co-operate with patrons in the development of their business.

Our customers value and "bank on" our willingness and ability to assist them in every way consistent with safe, sound banking. Whether their account be large or small we appreciate their patronage.

This makes for a mutually satisfactory and profitable arrangement and for the future well-being of both bank and patron.

We shall be pleased to have you open an account with us.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct., 7, 1908.

A National Awakening to the Need of Forest Preservation.

"In the last ten years," says the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture for 1907, "forestry has advanced in this country from an almost unknown science to a useful growing profession. In that time the number of technically trained foresters has increased from less than a dozen to over 400. Ten years ago there was not a single forest school in the country; now there are several professional forest schools which rank with those of Europe, and a score more with courses in elementary forestry whose usefulness is steadily growing. Forest lands under management have grown from one or two tracts to many, aggregating 7,503,000 acres, scattered through 39 States. The National Forests have increased from 39,000,000 acres, practically unused and unprotected, to 165,000,000 acres, used, guarded and improved both in productiveness and accessibility. The number of States which have state forests has increased from 1 to 10, and of those which employ trained foresters from none to 11. The membership of forest associations has increased from 3,600 to 15,000. Ten years ago, except for a few of the foremost botanists, European foresters knew more about American forests than did the people of this country. In Europe they were then using preservatives to prolong the service of beech ties, and so adding from twenty to forty years to their life. Here, on the other hand, scarcely a treated tie had been laid, though there are now 60 treating plants, 27 of which treat ties exclusively, and an engineer who recently returned from Europe reports that both in size and mechanical perfection the treating equipment of this country is ahead of any to be found abroad.

"And yet American forestry has only safely passed the experimental stage and got ready to do something. Action, immediate and vigorous, must be taken if the inevitable famine of wood supplies is to be lessened. We are now using as much wood in a single year as grows in three, with only 20 years' supply of virgin growth in sight. Only the application of forest knowledge with wisdom, method, and energy, in the next ten years, can prevent the starving of national industries for lack of wood.

"The woodlot offers an excellent opportunity for the practice of forestry. It is accessible enough to allow of moderate cuttings at frequent intervals, and it may be protected from trespass and grazing, and from fire, its chief enemy, without an elaborate scheme of defense; then taxation is not a great burden, because the revenue from farm supplies more than meets this item every year, and thus prevents the accumulation of interest. In New England, New York, and Pennsylvania great interest has been taken in planting white pine and other species.

"The application of intensive forestry to large tracts will naturally be of limited extent for some time to come. Closer utilization, the setting of a minimum diameter below which trees shall not be cut, to provide for a second crop, and protection from fire, are conservative measures which are steadily gaining ground. But looking into the future far enough to make provision for a third crop is not yet common, while efforts to bring forest lands to high productive capacity have as yet scarcely been attempted. In wealth of soil and high commercial value of native trees America has a decided advantage over Europe, where intensive forestry is paying well. American corporations and long-time investors, as well as the provident farmer, must go deeper into farmer, must go deeper into forestry to reap full reward."

FORESTRY IN THE STATES.

"Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Mississippi are better acquainted with their forest resources, by reason of forest surveys conducted in cooperation with the Forest Service. Taxation, now the most difficult problem in State forest work, is receiving thoughtful attention.

"The New York State nurseries, in April and May, 1907, contained 549,450 four-year-old transplants of white pine, Norway pine, Scotch pine, Norway spruce, and European larch, ready for planting. In addition, an importation has been made from Germany to complete an even million trees, to be set out this spring. A crew of 100 men, under the charge of two professional foresters, will do the work. A 10-acre nursery will be established in central New York for propagating stock for free distribution and to furnish shade trees for the good-roads system. A new feature is the creation of a patrol of the Adirondack railroads during the spring months. This contemplates a force of 100 men, distributed along the steep railroad grades and at places in the forest where conditions are the most dangerous. This railroad patrol is entirely separate from the fire-warden system, the patrols being paid directly from the Albany office. At the end of the year the railroads refund to the State one-half the expense. During the summer of 1907 seed-spot sowing was carried on, and a field experiment station started. Fifteen species of seeds have been planted in various ways. The most hopeful experiment is one in which seed is dropped on the unbroken ground at 5-foot intervals, and the seed at each spot covered with a handful of sand. Western yellow pine seed planted in this way produced trees in nearly every spot. An experiment was made with white pine, by putting a handful of black muck on the unbroken ground, placing a few seeds on the muck, and covering the seed with sand.

"During the past year New Jersey has developed a definite policy. The forest commission is actively working for the betterment of the woodlands of the State, to establish values in forest lands and to make them continuously productive. The means employed are control of forest fires and instruction of woodlot owners. The State contains numerous forest areas of considerable size, but for the most part the work concerns itself with the intensive management of woodlots for the production of ties and lumber for near-by markets. During the one year of its operation the fire service has succeeded in reducing the acreage burned and the damage done to woodlands to less than one-tenth that of any former year. This has already affected favorably the market price of forest property. The commission has acquired about 11,000 acres of land for State reserves, and will develop the property as demonstration areas and public parks. It recognizes, however, that the private owner has, and will continue to have, the greatest interest in this question, and will therefore devote every effort to make such lands valuable and productive.

"The Pennsylvania department of forestry has during the past year directed most of its attention and energy to the acquiring of new land, the establishing of good nurseries, and the pushing of reforestation work. The state now holds in forest reserve lands about 10 per cent. of the area of timberland of the Commonwealth. The nursery area has been increased to over 12 acres, and in another year the number of seedlings will be more than doubled. There are at present, in three nurseries, a total number of 2,250,000 seedlings, of which about 8 per cent. are hardwoods, the remainder being conifers, mostly white pine. The reserves are being improved, roads are being opened and built in order to make the land accessible and to serve as fire lines. Special attention is paid to the control of forest fires, and losses are very greatly decreasing. Fire-killed timber is utilized. A successful experiment with small fire-killed timber was made some time ago in the burning of charcoal. A forest academy is maintained directly by the department for the training and education in forestry of young men of the State for work on the forest reserves, and to speak to public schools, teachers' institutes. The school has made wonderful development and has now under construction a new and thoroughly modern red stone building to be used for dormitory and lecture rooms, together with thoroughly equipped laboratories.

"A State forest survey, conducted by the State forester in conjunction with the examination of timber tracts for private owners throughout the State, has awakened new interest in forest preservation in Maryland, and inquiries are met by the publication of circulars which deal with practical State problems. Arrangement has been made for a series of experiments in the preservative treatment of fence posts, to be carried on by the Maryland State experiment station in cooperation with the Forest Service. Fence posts of the kinds of wood which grow in commercial quanities in Maryland will be treated by different methods and set on the station grounds, where they will be subject to frequent inspection.

"The West Virginia State Board of Trade has appointed a committee to investigate State forest coditions and recommend to the State legislature the enactment of laws which will promote forest preservation."

The article, from which the above are excerpts, gives a brief summary of recent achievement in forestry in the United States, a list of forest laws passed in 1907, and a directory of State forest laws, forest associations, and forest schools. It had been printed as a separate, and can be had free upon application to the Forester, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Kodol is a combination of the natural digestive juices and it digests all classes of food and every kind of food, so you see it will do the work that the stomach itself does. The only difference between it and the stomach is the stomach can get out of order and Kodol cannot, but Kodol can put the stomach into good order. Buy Kodol today. It is guaranteed. Sold by G. W. Wright.

New Experience to Him.

"Jedge," said the colored witness, 'I'm hungry now, I been tellin' de truth fer two hours."

"Is that the longest time you ever told it?"

"Yes, suh; an' its had me sweatin'."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is used nearly everywhere, because it not only heals irritation of the throat and stops the cough, but it drives the cold out of the system through its laxative principle by assuring a free and gentle action of the bowels, and that is the only way to cure a cold. You can't cure it as long as you are constipated. Insist upon Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. Sold by G. W. Wright.

For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH			NORTH	
Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SIOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	O P M
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard . .	. . .	s 10 05	s 11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills . . .	. . .	f 10 17	f 11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s 10 30	s 11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . . Arrive	. . .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f 11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s 11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s 11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f 12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f 12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f 12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdale . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P
NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s 10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s 10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	† 10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard . .	s 9 15	s 10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD	
No. 12 P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, Pres't and Gen'l Manager. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

STORE IS OPEN EVENINGS TILL EIGHT O'CLOCK

The Formal Opening Over

WE NOW SETTLE DOWN TO THE FALL BUSINESS IN EARNEST

Everyone is delighted with the new things. Persons coming here to buy will not find meagre and stinted stocks.

The whole store is fairly bulging with new things. The size of our stock is no more remarkable than the low prices we are asking. All the domestics such as Canton Flannels, Outings, Flannelettes, Calicoes, Domets, Ginghams, etc., are selling at about one-third less than they were a year ago. WE GIVE OUR PATRONS THE BENEFIT OF EVERY DROP IN THE PRICE OF SUCH THINGS.

The Suit Question

CAN BE SETTLED HERE WITH EASE AND SATISFACTION. THE LINE IS VERY LARGE.

Styles are settled and we have the right ones. The business so far has been most satisfactory. Come in and let us show you the line

THE WINTER COATS

are ready, too. Hundreds of them and not a bad one in the lot.

Rubberized Raincoats are selling freely. LADIES' are $3.50 to $16.50; Misses' are $4.00 to $8.00.

Such a wealth of Dress Goods has never been seen in Huntingdon before.

The fancy goods department has more to interest you now than it has ever had before. Come often. If you can't come, write.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
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K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
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Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B1'3z.

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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

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Pocket Ledgers 5c to 25c each at the Item Stationery Department

Reliable Goods At Parker's.

For some days past we have been receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS and SHOES which we bought after learning the needs of our customers. The new dry goods comprise Muslins, Canton Flannels, Outing Flannels, late style prints in Calicoes, Ginghams and Ticking.

OUR NEW SHOES

consist of Black and Tan, both in work and dress shoes, and the quality of leather and workmanship is of the best. The new goods are all seasonable and before making purchases elsewhere we invite you to call and examine our stock and learn prices.

We exchange goods for farm products and invite our farmer friends to trade with us.

A. M. PARKER'S
WHERE YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

Kodol

FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIEVES SOUR STOMACH, BELCHING, ETC.

Guaranteed
To Give Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

If, after using two-thirds of a $1.00 bottle of Kodol, you can honestly say it has not benefited you, we will refund your money. Try Kodol today, on this guarantee. Fill out and sign the following, present it to the dealer at the time of purchase. If it fails to satisfy you, return the bottle containing one-third of the medicine to the dealer from whom you bought it, and we will refund your money.

Town _____ State _____
Sign here _____
CUT THIS OUT

E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY WRIGHT & DELL.

THE CHOICEST CIGARS AND TOBACCO

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor
Basement Floor, S. E. Corner Wright Building - - Mapleton, Penna.

WORDS OF WISDOM

Amid Roar of Vicious Charges Relief Is Found by Turning to Penrose's Speech

SOUND CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT

What the Senator Said to Pennsylvania Republicans at Wilkesbarre Recognized as Excellent Doctrine to Give the People of the Entire Country.

The Democratic campaign for the presidency has within the past week become considerably confused and old-line Democratic papers in every section of the country have stopped, taken breath and found it necessary in the interest of common decency to demand that Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma, the treasurer of the Democratic national committee, resign the treasurership. Governor Haskell's close connection with Standard Oil, United States Steel and other offensive trusts was established beyond all question through exposures made by William Randolph Hearst, one of the leading Democrats of the country. With full knowledge of Haskell's trust connections, W. J. Bryan selected him not only as chairman of the committee on resolutions of his (Bryan's) Denver convention, but later made him treasurer of his campaign fund. The uncovering of Haskell's true character created a profound sensation in the political affairs of the nation and provoked vicious charges and counter charges by the followers of both presidential candidates. Mr. Bryan, with reckless abandon, resorted even to billingsgate in defense of his Standard Oil treasurer.

In the face of all this political confusion and bitter strife it is pleasing to read the calm, deliberate and forceful speech delivered at a monster political meeting held in Wilkesbarre on the evening of September 16 by United States Senator Boies Penrose. This speech has been sent by the Republican national committee into almost every state in the union. Leaders in almost every county in Pennsylvania have demanded extra consignments of Senator Penrose's speech, and W. H. Taft, the Republican candidate for the presidency, has recommended to the Republican national committee that the Penrose speech be given general circulation throughout the country.

The speech is filled with words of truth and soberness. It is straightforward and courageous. It defines the political conditions as they are. It goes deep into the disease, if there be disease, and in a mighty, vigorous way proposes remedies that are sensible and sane. Just now, when the issues between the contending parties are being beclouded by shouts of "You're another," the Penrose speech makes good campaign reading largely because it is a sound argument and delightfully free from vituperation or abuse. The speech in its entirety would consume too much space, and therefore only a few extracts are given just to relieve the political student. Among other things, Senator Penrose said:

"A protective tariff is essential to American prosperity. The Republican party has always been pledged to the principle. The Democratic party has almost invariably leaned toward free trade. Panic and financial disaster have generally attended Democratic legislation upon the tariff. Immediate and extraordinary prosperity has always accompanied tariff legislation by the Republican party. If the present tariff, which has been in existence for ten years, a period longer than has marked the existence of any previous tariff law, is to be revised it would seem evident that such revision should be made by the party which has consistently favored the protective principle. The revision should be made as promptly as possible and with as little disturbance to business conditions as possible. Already committees of the house and senate are at work on the subject and it is hoped that the revision is being largely discounted in manufacturing and business circles. On the other hand, a revision by the Democratic party must inevitably mean revolution and disaster.

"The Democratic platform declares in favor of immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties and generally states that gradual reductions should be made in such schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis. This practically amounts to a declaration in favor of free trade. The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president, and affirms emphatically that in all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries. The Democratic party utterly ignores any reference to the welfare of American labor, while the Republican party in its platform specifically declares that its aim and purpose is not only to preserve security against foreign competition, to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wageearners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

"With the election of William McKinley in 1896 not only was the protective tariff established but the question of sound money was settled. The money question, however, is still with us in the present campaign. The contest on the money question in 1896 was one of the most remarkable in the history of free government. After a campaign of education without precedent, the American electorate was able to come to an intelligent decision upon a complicated financial question involving many abstract and economic theories. The result showed that the people could be absolutely trusted to pass upon any question upon which they were fully educated and instructed. Bryan has since then apparently abandoned his bimetallic theories, but there is no evidence that his judgment is any more sane or safe on the financial issues now confronting us than it was before.

"If we are to have a return of prosperity we must have a maintenance of the protective tariff through a prompt revision and we must have adequate currency legislation. Great Britain, Germany, France and most of the other commercial countries of Europe have great central government banks such as the Bank of England, the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of France, which, under appropriate legislative restriction, issue currency as distinguished from coin for the use of the people and in aid of commerce. The Bank of the United States, originally provided for in an act drawn by Hamilton, was designed to be somewhat analogous to these institutions. The bill to renew its charter was vetoed by Jackson, but a Democratic Congress provided for no financial scheme in its place. During Democratic supremacy the revenues were deposited in sub-treasuries, but no provision was ever made for the deposit of public moneys in any kind of banks. The government collected its revenues and kept them out of circulation. The national bank system was established by Republican legislation. No act of Congress prior to 1863 ever authorized the issuance of a dollar of currency by any bank. The same act which authorized the issuance of national bank currency was the first act of Congress that ever placed any restriction upon state banks, industrial corporations or private firms from issuing currency of any kind or character, and in any volume which the people could be induced to accept. The experiences with wildcat money under the Democratic period will be recalled by all. Ninety per cent of the Democrats in both houses voted against the national bank legislation. The ten per cent tax upon everything except national bank notes designed to circulate as money has been frequently opposed in Congress by the Democratic party.

"To preserve the credit of the country the Republican party, recognizing the necessity of resuming specie payments, passed in 1875 the Resumption act, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to replenish the treasury and directing him to redeem the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, in coin on demand. Every Republican voted for this legislation and every Democrat against it. The Democratic national platform the following year demanded a repeal of the Resumption act, and in harmony with the platform the Democratic house in 1877 actually passed a bill repealing it. Then came the agitation for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, beginning as early as 1877. It may be that neither party can claim to be originally united either for or against the proposition, though a larger portion of Democrats than Republicans steadily continued to favor the free and unlimited coinage. The bill establishing the gold standard in 1900 was opposed by nearly every Democratic member of the house and senate.

"Again the money question comes up, together with the tariff, in the campaign of 1908. The panic of 1907 was financial, rather than industrial or commercial. Our extraordinary prosperity had been accompanied by an equal expansion. The demands for money for conducting and enlarging great industrial, commercial and transportation enterprises constantly increased. By the middle of the year the issue of securities by a comparatively few transportation companies aggregated more than a thousand millions of dollars. Speculative investment and wars added to the difficulties of the situation. A universal demand arose for a more elastic currency by the issuance of emergency circulation secured by state and municipal bonds. Such legislation was passed by Congress, but even this has not met the requirements of the situation, although the legislation marked a very liberal and progressive step in the securing of an elastic currency. The Secretary of the Treasury has largely contributed to allay the condition of the stringency by utilizing the public funds and by depositing moneys in the national banks to anticipate the need of money for crop moving and other purposes.

"But the chauses and character of the panic through which we are just now recovering are familiar to all. It is sufficient to say that next to the tariff the leading issue in this campaign is the solution of the money question. The issue of sound money has been settled. The question of a more elastic currency is to be solved. There is nothing in the record of the Democratic party, as hereinbefore referred to, to inspire confidence, either in its ability to legislate or to administer the financial department of the government. The Democratic platform is not calculated to instill confidence. It declares that insofar as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency such currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. This seems to be an abandonment of the time-honored Democratic principles and a return to paternalism. The federal government is to control, and a control by the federal government, under the direction of Bryan and the Democratic party, is hardly likely to allay in the public mind apprehension of financial disturbances. On the other hand the Republican party is distinctly committed to the development of a permanent currency system responding to our greater needs. While the present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, it declares that an expanding commerce and marvelous growth in population in the centers of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, discloses the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturalists, manufacturers, merchants and business generally, but the Republican doctrine differs in this vital point; that instead of declaring for an emergency currency, issued and controlled by the federal government, it is distinctly declared that the new system must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuation in interest rates and, above all, must be in harmony with the Republican doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

"An honest effort has already been made to enact into law a currency bill to provide for any future emergency. The so-called conference bill was passed at the last session of Congress by Republican votes and was opposed by the Democrats. It is not claimed for this measure that it meets all the requirements of the situation. It was a compromise bill, but it admittedly goes far toward relieving conditions and permits an amount of note issue not to exceed five hundred million dollars. It provides for additional circulation based upon certain bonds, securities and also commercial paper. The legislation is a great step in advance in the financial system of the United States and it has been accepted as a great measure of relief. It is recognized, however, as a temporary expedient, the act itself providing that it shall expire by limitation on June 30, 1914. In the meantime a national monetary commission has been provided for and is now at work, which is to report what changes are necessary in the laws relating to banking and currency. The purpose is that between now and 1914 a really comprehensive and scientific system of banking shall be enacted.

"Surely this important work can better be entrusted to the party having it in hand possessing as it does a record for the maintenance of the national credit and for all our best financial legislation, including the establishment of the gold standard, rather than to the Democratic party, which from the time of Andrew Jackson down to Bryan has done little or nothing in the way of constructive legislation, which destroyed the national bank without making any provision in its place, which has opposed resumption and favored greenbacks, advocated free silver and made its great issue upon bimetallism and which now in the present campaign advocates a despotic, arbitrary, government-controlled emergency currency, rather than an automatic system, self-regulated by the needs of business and under the control and protection, not so much of the government as of the business people of the country under proper general restrictions. With tariff tinkering and unsafe financial legislation ruin confronts us. With the tariff revised and maintained intact in principle, and the currency provided for by wise legislation under Republican auspices, we will have a return immediately of the prosperity demanded by the great mass of the American people at this time."

Same Old Story.

Taft talked "straight talk" to his countrymen about every issue that engrosses the thoughts of Americans today. Bryan promises a series of postscripts to dispose of tariff, railroads, currency, trusts and everything else of real importance. And then he engages in one of his melancholy searches after a "paramount issue" and finds it in the rhetorical, fustian and tinsel platitude, "Shall the people rule?"

It is the old, old story. The garb of the conservative does not sit well upon the born Crusader. Mr. Bryan has put forth a tactful, smoothly phrased bundle of generalities, and he has done so at the very moment when the mental appetite of the whole people is sharpened for strong meat and not wind pudding.

With a score of honestly disputed and important questions open, he chooses deliberately to select as the chief issue of the campaign a query to which there is absolutely no negative response. "Shall the people rule?" The people always have ruled and always will rule.—Philadelphia North American, Aug. 17, 1908.

KOCH'S THEORY BOWLED OUT

Tuberculosis Congress Declares Bovine Peril is Real.

COULDN'T MAKE KOCH RETRACT

Final Meeting Was Spirited and German Scientist Was Roundly Scored For His Views, One Doctor Declaring the Lives of Babies Are of More Importance Than One Scientist's Reputation — President Roosevelt Made An Address of Congratulation.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A signal victory was won by the opponents of the theory advanced by Dr. Robert Koch, the eminent German scientist, minimizing the danger of human infection from bovine tuberculosis bacilli, when the sixth triennial International Congress on Tuberculosis, just before final adjournment, placed itself squarely on record in opposition to the views of the German savant.

The controversy over this momentous issue, which has been the subject of much spirited debate during the entire proceedings of the congress, reached its climax when that body, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution recognizing the "possibility" of human infection from the bovine tuberculous bacilli. The text of the resolution, which was one of a series of official declarations, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the utmost effort should be continued in the struggle against tuberculous to prevent the conveyance from man to man of tuberculosis infection, as the most important sources of the disease.

"That preventive measures be continued against bovine tuberculosis and that the possibility of the propagation of this to man be recognized."

This official expression, which was one of the most important results of the sessions of the congress, was greeted with prolonged cheers.

An effort was made at a secret meeting of notable American and foreign scientists to induce Dr. Koch to recede from his position, but he refused.

The meeting was very spirited. Dr. Abraham Jacobi, of New York, declared at one point: "The lives of thousands of babies in the world are of far more importance than the reputation of one scientist."

As an indication of the feeling against Dr. Koch the remark of one of the most noted delegates to the congress may be quoted. He said: "Dr. Koch isolated the tubercle bacillus; today science isolates Dr. Koch."

Dr. Koch sat throughout the proceedings without even so much as a nod of disapproval. It is not believed however, that the German scientist has modified his views on this question, but that rather than provoke anew the controversy, he declined to openly commit himself.

The action of the congress on this noteworthy issue, it is thought, will for the time being put a quietus to further agitation, at least until the next meeting of the congress, in Rome in 1911. This scientific battle has been waged with great vigor ever since Dr. Koch advanced his doctrine at the London Congress on Tuberculosis in 1901.

An entirely unexpected, but one of the most pleasant surprises of the closing scenes of the congress, was the appearance for the first time during its proceedings of President Roosevelt. His keen interest in the great work which medical science has undertaken as indicated by his presence, was particularly gratifying to the foreign delegates, who recalled with pride the conspicuous part played in past tuberculosis congresses by some of the great rulers of other lands.

In a characteristic address President Roosevelt paid a notable tribute to the assemblage of so many scientists of international reputation when he declared it to be his belief that no gathering could take place, fraught with greater hope for the welfare of the people at large, than the congress which was just closing. He paid especial emphasis upon the progress of medical science in combatting disease.

A New M. E. Presiding Elder.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Oct. 5.—Rev. William Powick, pastor of the Stroudsburg Methodist Episcopal church, made the announcement that he had been called by Bishop Cranston to become district superintendent or presiding elder of the North Philadelphia conference of the Methodist church. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. S. H. Hoover.

Progression.

The candidate was on the stump
And dealing out the "con."
A natural place it seemed, for he
Was up one later on.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Tuesday, September 29.

Confederate veterans rendered military honors when the widow of the late General Braxton Bragg was buried beside her husband at Mobile, Ala.

Emil F. Grau, the student who had his back broken in the annual sophomore-freshman cane rush at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic institute last week, died of his injuries.

Caleb Powers, the Kentuckian, who spent eight years in a Kentucky penitentiary in connection with the Goebel assassination case before being pardoned by Governor Wilson, was baptized into the Baptist church at Jellico, Tenn., in the presence of 500 persons.

Wednesday, September 30.

The State bank at Ladysmith, Wis., was robbed of about $3000 by cracksmen, who escaped on a hand car.

Rev. Alexander LeClaire, ninety-six years old, who had been for seventy-five years a member of the Masonic fraternity, died at Lynden, Wash.

The Wisconsin supreme court declared unconstitutional the Wisconsin eight-hour telegraphers' law, which was enacted at the 1907 session of the legislature.

While officers were attempting to arrest him for bigamy, George von der Schulenburg, a drug clerk, jumped from a window into a 100-foot airshaft in East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, New York, and was killed.

Thursday, October 1.

The strike of Canadian Pacific railroad mechanics, involving about 20,000 men, which started Aug. 4, has been declared off.

Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore, left London for Liverpool, where he will embark on the steamer Caronia for New York.

Fearing to face the disgrace which he felt would follow his arrest on a charge of abusing his wife, Leonard J. Schmitt, a piano maker, killed himself in New York by inhaling illuminating gas.

Fire destroyed property valued at between $150,000 and $200,000 in the heart of the business district of Dallas, Tex., and resulted in serious injury to several firemen, who were caught beneath falling floors.

Friday, October 2.

Owen Moran, English featherweight, won the decision over Eddie Hanlon, a lightweight, at San Francisco, after twenty rounds of fighting.

By the explosion of the boiler of a freight engine on the Trenton cut-off at Fort Hill, near Norristown, Pa., three members of the crew were badly injured.

Thieves ransacked the apartment in Washington of Major C. L. McCauley, one of the president's aides, stealing jewelry and bric-a-brac valued at $1500.

Three laborers were killed and seven injured in a collision between a work train and a freight train on the Central New England railroad at Clinton Corners, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Saturday, October 3.

Montreal was selected as the convention city of the League of American Municipalities for 1909.

Dr. George W. Holstein, aged eighty-eight years, the oldest Odd Fellow in Pennsylvania, died at Norristown.

John O'Brien, a longshoreman and iron worker, was held up in the yard of the Pennsylvania railroad at Wilmington, Del., by five men and badly beaten.

Masked men held up a Steubenville-East Liverpool Interurban car as the car was entering Wellsville, O., and at the point of revolvers took $21 from the conductor.

Monday, October 5.

Gus Jones, a negro, cut the throats of his wife, his son and himself at Gallipolis, O., and all will die.

Oliver Loders, of Bethlehem, Pa., went to Bingen to gather chestnuts and was killed by a fall from a tree, his neck being broken.

Charles Lee, a negro, of Houston, Tex., has invented a method of exterminating the boll weevil in cotton fields by means of chemical fumes.

Lewis Korzon was imprisoned at Sunbury, Pa., charged with breaking the neck of Alex. Chikillo, in Mount Carmel, by hurling him over a high porch.

Killed By Fly-Bitten Horse.

Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 5.—William Yocum, aged sixty-nine, of North Lebanon township, died as the result of a horse's kick. The animal was being worried by flies.

Steamer Wrecked; 110 Drowned.

A cable dispatch to the army signal corps at Seattle, Wash., confirms the total loss of the steamer Star of Bengal on Coronation island. Twenty-seven were saved and 110 drowned, including nine whites.

Lucky Baby.

The baby and the bumblebee
Are playing on the lawn.
The bumble has the start, you see,
And that's the only reason that they
keep on playing.

His Estimate.

"It is as much as my life is worth to go through that dark alley at night."

"Much as your life is worth?"

"Yes."

"About $1.50, say?"

HEARST NOW AFTER BAILEY

Invades Texas in Fight Against United States Senator.

HITS HIS EXCUSE HARD

Shows By Photograph of Letter In Texan's Own Handwriting That He Knew He Was In the Employ of the Standard Oil Company In 1901. Intimate Financial Relations Between Bailey and the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 5.—William R. Hearst carried his fight against the junior senator from Texas into his own state when he read in the course of a speech here letters from J. W. Bailey to H. C. Pierce, a copy of a note for $8000, and extracts from a speech by Bailey in defense of Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hearst said: "I said in Denver that I would deliver one final broadside at Mr. Foraker and Mr. Haskell and then leave them to the peaceful solitude of the tombs. I say here that I will give one final review of Mr. Bailey's spectacular career and then resign him into the hands of his constituents to be reverently reposed upon the vacant Democratic slab beside the late lamented Mr. Haskell, of Oklahoma. I shall read documents and records almost without comment, lest I be accused of partisanship.

"Mr. Foraker received polite messages from Mr. Archbold requesting his appearance at headquarters.

"Mr. Bailey received equally polite messages from Mr. Archbold requesting his attendance at the captain's office.

"Mr. Bailey, being a Democrat, denies the Standard Oil association and attempts to evade it.

"A photograph of a letter in Mr. Bailey's handwriting:

"'Lindsay House, D. McGraw, Proprietor. (Headquarters Post K. T. P. A. of A.), Gainesville, Texas, 3, 28, 1901.

"'Mr. H. C. Pierce, St. Louis, Mo.

"'My Dear Pierce—Send me New York exchange for $1750. Have it made payable to my order, so that it will not be necessary for you to endorse it. Send it at once, as I ought to have had it several days ago. Your friend, J. W. BAILEY.'

"Next a photograph of an entry on the books of the Waters-Pierce Oil company: 'To J. W. Bailey, Gainesville, Texas, for legal expense account Texas matter, $1750. As per letter herewith attached, dated May 28.'

"Next a photograph of a note reading:

"'$8000. Washington, D. C.,
"'March 1, 1901.

"'Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of H. C. Pierce eight thousand dollars, at his office in St. Louis, Mo. J. W. BAILEY.'

"Next a photograph of an entry on the books of the Waters-Pierce Oil company:

"'St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1901.—For amount of loan to J. W. B., as per note in hands of treasurer, $8000.'

"The next letter:

"'Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"'Dear Mr. Sibley—We're anxious to have a talk here at as early a date as possible with Senator Bailey, of Texas, and I wrote to ask if you will do us the favor to communicate with him and find out when he can be here. Greatly appreciating your services, I am, yours truly,

"'JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.'

"The Waters-Pierce transactions with Mr. Bailey took place in 1901, and Mr. Bailey has claimed that he did not know at that time that the Waters-Pierce company was a branch of the Standard Oil company. Still on Oct. 15, 1901, Mr. Bailey was receiving a summons from Mr. Archbold to come to New York and have a talk there at as early a date as possible. What was the talk about?"

PRESIDENT TO TAKE STUMP

Mr. Bryan Hears Mr. Roosevelt Will Make at Least Six Speeches.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 5.—That President Roosevelt fully intends to take the stump in favor of the candidacy of Mr. Taft was the information received at Fairview from the east. It was said that the advices came from persons on whom reliance could be placed and were to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt is planning to make at least six speeches in the course of a trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the concluding speech to be delivered at San Francisco, with numerous short seeches enroute. Mr. Bryan, however refused to make any comment on the subject.

THOMAS LAWSON INJURED

Financier Was Thrown From Carriage and Kicked By His Horse.

Egypt, Mass., Oct. 5.—Thomas W Lawson, the well-known financier, was thrown from his carriage while driving near North Scituate and severely injured by the fall and by being kicked by the horse. Mr. Lawson was picked up unconscious, taken into a nearby drug store and attended by a local physician. Later he was removed to his home, Dreamwold, in this town, in an automobile.

He was badly bruised about the head, having a long scalp wound, one eye was injured, and it was feared at first that he was suffering from internal injuries.

Mr. Lawson was driving with his daughter, Miss "Bunnie" Lawson, in a basket phaeton, behind his chestnut cob, "Glorious Dougie." A passing automobile frightened the horse and Mr. Lawson and his daughter were both thrown out. Miss Lawson escaped injury.

At Dreamwold his son, Arnold Lawson, said that while Mr. Lawson was badly bruised, his injuries were apparently not serious.

WAR CLOUDS GATHER IN THE NEAR EAST

Bulgaria to Proclaim Freedom and Conflict With Turkey is Sure.

London, Oct. 5. — Events which threaten to change the political face of Europe are crystallizing with lightning rapidity. Almost over night the horizon of the Near East, which seemed gradually to be assuming a peaceful appearance, has become crowded with war clouds.

News has reached here from several sources that two definite strokes are impending which cannot fail to bring matters to a crisis and perhaps force an immediate war. One is the proclamation by Prince Ferdinand of the independence of Bulgaria, which will include Roumelia, taking for himself the title of "czar." The other is an announcement of Austria-Hungary of the practical annexation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina as appanages of the Austro-Hungarian crown.

Either action will be equivalent to the tearing up of the treaty of Berlin, while Prince Ferdinand's course seems almost certain to precipitate a war between Bulgaria and Turkey. Before these possibilities the quarrel over the East Roumelian section of the Orient railway sinks into insignificance. Both armies are reported to be quietly and swiftly mobilizing near the borders. Bulgaria is said to be buying up munitions and horses on an extensive scale.

The emperor of Austria, it is understood, has dispatched a letter to the president of France, setting forth his intentions regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina, although the contents of the letter are kept secret, and he is sending similar notes to the other powers.

BURIED WITH BREAD

Man Carries to His Grave Loaf His Dying Wife Cut.

New York, Oct. 5.—In fulfillment of his dying request, a loaf of rye bread was placed in his hands and interred with the body of Adolph Raab, of Brooklyn. The fact that the bread had been buried with the dead man did not become known to his friends until the funeral took place. It is said that Raab's wife fell dead four years ago while cutting a loaf of bread at the dinner table. The loaf was saved and secreted by the distracted husband as a last remembrance. Shortly before his death he told the secret of the bread and requested that it be buried with him. His wish was carried out.

KILLED WHEN MOTOR FELL 25 FEET

Woman and Child Dead and Three Others Probably Fatally Hurt.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 5.—In an automobile plunge over a twenty-five-foot embankment at Gordon, Mrs. Peter Young, aged thirty-four years, and her daughter Helen, aged eight years, were instantly killed, and her husband, Peter Young, Sr., their son Peter, Jr., aged six years, and Charles Clark, a nephew of Mrs. Young, all of Ashland, sustained fractured skulls and inernal injuries. The injured were take to the State hospital, where the physicians state that there is little hope of their recovery.

The steering gear of the machine failed to work, and in his eagerness to apply the emergency brake Mr. Young, who was driving the car, put on the power, which caused the 350 pound machine to veer and plunge over the embankment, trapping the victims beneath it.

Lovers Killed By Train.

New York, Oct. 5.—While walking across the tracks of the Long Island railroad at Winfield, Queens borough, James C. English, thirty-two years old, and his fiancee, Catherine Murphy, aged twenty, both of Manhattan, were struck by an express train and instantly killed.

We Produce 40 Per Cent World's Coal.

Washington, Oct. 5. — The United States produced 60 per cent more coal than Great Britain in 1907, over 10 per cent more than Germany, and exclusive of Great Britain produced more coal than all other countries of the world combined. The geological survey in a report on the world's production of coal estimates such production at 1,209,184,109 short tons, of which the United States furnished almost 40 per cent.

APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Made by Judge Taft In Behalf of the Filipinos.

"A Great Missionary Work That Is Certain to Promote Christian Civilization."

The extension of a vitalizing Christianity among the Filipinos as advocated by Judge Taft both before his speech of acceptance of the nomination to the presidency and in that document itself has been widely commented upon in the pulpits of the United States. The voice of the clergy has given earnest commendation to the attitude of Judge Taft, who when governor general of the islands exerted the utmost influence for amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants of the archipelago, and that, too, at the cost of great self sacrifice on his own part in refusing the seat on the supreme bench, to which he was both called and commanded by President Roosevelt.

Never since he first assumed the burden of the governorship of the Philippines has the welfare of the Filiponos ceased to be close to the heart of Judge Taft. In his speech of acceptance again he reminded the Americans that it is the duty of this country as a strong, Christian and enlightened nation to give spiritual as well as material aid to the distant brown brethren.

Taft's Appeal to Church.

Rev. Albert Hurlstone, pastor of Roberts Park church, Indianapolis, Ind., in a recent sermon thus spoke of Judge Taft's appeal to the Christian people of America:

"Mr. Taft used words of wisdom in referring to this question in his notification speech. His appeal is not only to his party, but it is to the Christian church of America. It seems to me that every man whose heart beats loyally to Jesus Christ must rejoice in the statement so truthfully made. Mr. Taft said: 'We have established a government with effective and honest executive departments in the Philippines and a clean and fearless administration of justice; we have created and are maintaining a comprehensive school system which is educating the youth of the islands in English and in industrial branches; we have constructed great government public works, roads and harbors; we have induced the private construction of 800 miles of railroad; we have policed the islands so that their condition as to law and order is better now than it has ever been in their history.'

"Mr. Taft is better fitted to speak on this question than any other man in the government today by virtue of his close connection with the problem, his experience and personal observation of the work being done; hence what he says will be heeded by the Christian church with intense interest.

Influence of Christian Civilization.

"More than ten years before Dewey sailed into Manila, Bishop Thoburn, our missionary bishop for fifty years in India, predicted that ere long the missionary would find an open door in the Philippines, but God alone knew how the door was to be opened.

"Now we hear Mr. Taft saying: 'We are engaged in the Philippines in a great missionary work that does our nation honor and is certain to promote in a most effective way the influence of Christian civilization. It is cowardly to lay down the burden until our purpose is achieved.' True, nor do we believe that the American people will allow this to be done. The sacrifice has been made, the song of the redeemed people will ere long fill heaven and earth with gladness. The selfish are ever lonely and joyless, but they who bring the sacrifice to the altar will find the joy of the Lord arise within them."

Sightless, but Seeing.

At the close of a Christian Endeavor consecration meeting in India the roll was being called, and one after another was responding. After one name was called there was a slight pause, and amid the perfect silence rose the clear, sweet tones of a young girl's voice:

"The very dimness of my sight
Makes me secure.
For, groping in my misty way,
I feel His hand, I hear Him say,
'My help is sure.'"

The meeting over, the visitor sought out one of the members and asked the reason for the emotion manifested by the audience in the response given. The following reply was made: "You may well wonder what touched us all so much, but you will hardly be surprised when I tell you. For months that girl's sight has been failing, and a fortnight ago she became totally blind. This is her first response since."—India Christian Endeavor.

New Forces.

The coming historian will characterize the nineteenth century as the age of new forces. He will make mention of steam and electricity and of their wonderful application and adjustments in the industrial world. He will have something to say about dynamite and of the part it played in enforcing peace. But he will dwell with vastly greater emphasis on certain new forces and new adjustments of religious things, such as the Sunday school, the missionary propaganda, the temperance reform, women's work and the Endeavor movement. Nor is the last the least. It stands for the transfusion of youthful blood; it means the mobilization of the Christian army; it marks an awakening as distinct as the crusades and immensely more momentous.—Rev. David James Burrell, D. D.

His Firstborn.

The proud and happy father,
Erect, sedate and strong,
Who takes the baby buggy
And pushes it along
Imagines all his fellows
With jealousy are mad
Because he owns a baby
That looks just like its dad.

He feels that men and ladies
Must look at him and say,
"My, what a fine procession
Is passing down this way!"
And then he steps up lively
And elevates his chest
Until he puts in danger
The buttons on his vest.

It does not as he passes
Occur to him that some
Might point him out to others
With a derisive thumb
Or say they'd bet a cooky
Could they but read his heart
He'd rather see a ball game
Than push a baby cart.

The father with his firstborn
Moves on as in a dream.
He thinks himself and baby
Present a charming team.
When several small attractions
Are added to his flock
He does it as a duty,
Not for the pleasant shock.

Unresponsive.

"I have a bone to pick with you."
"Indeed!"
"But I have."
"Then you ought to be muzzled."

The best guarantee of a man's honesty is his need of work—and your liberality of payment.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices In the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR quiet; winter extras, new, $3.60@3.75; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.85@4.10; city mills, fancy, $5.85@6. RYE FLOUR steady; per bbl., $4.15@4.25. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, western, $1.01½@1.02. CORN steady; No. 2 yellow, local, 87@87½c. OATS firm; No. 2 white, clipped, 54½ @ 55c.; lower grades, 53c. HAY steady; timothy, large bales, $17.50@18. POULTRY. Live steady; hens, 13½c.; old roosters, 9½c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 14½c.; old roosters, 10c. BUTTER firm; extra creamery, 30c. EGGS firm; selected, 28@30c.; nearby, 25@... western, 25c. POTATOES steady at 75@80c. per bushel. Sweet Potatoes, Eastern Shore, Va., per barrel, $1.25@1.50.

BALTIMORE—WHEAT firm; No. 2 spot, $1.05⅜@1.05½; steamer No. 2 spot, $1.00⅛@1.00¼; southern, 99½c@$1.02½. CORN firm; year, 68¾@69c.; Jan., 68½@68¾c. OATS firm; white, No. 2, 53c.; No. 3, 52@52½c.; No. 4, 50½@51c.; mixed, No. 2, 51@51½c.; No. 3, 50@50½c. BUTTER steady; creamery separator extras, 27@28c.; prints, 28@29c.; held, 20@21c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 16c. EGGS steady; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, 23c.; southern, 22c.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, $5.75@6; prime, $5.60@5.70. SHEEP steady; prime wethers, $4@4.10; culls and common, $1.50@2; lambs, $3.50@5.75; veal calves, $8@8.25. HOGS lower; prime heavies, $7.10@7.20; mediums, $6.80@6.90; heavy yorkers, $6.50@6.65; light Yorkers, $5.50@5.90; pigs, $4.50@5; roughs, $5.50@6.

Pity.

"He is a good talker."
"Yes; too bad too."
"What is?"
"That his talk isn't good."

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LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

GUILTY WIFE KILLS HERSELF

Woman, Ordered From Home by Husband, a Suicide.

SHOT AT MAN IN THE CASE

Driven to Suicide By Campaign Yarns. Fights Devil Fish In Hold of Sunken Ship—Surrenders Son to Authorities As Murderer—Devil Chaser Threatened to Kill His Children—Foraker Abandons Fight For Senate—Child Fatally Burned Trying to Light Pipe. Father Shot Son and Killed Himself.

The axiom that "the woman pays" had its illustration at Milford, Del., when Mrs. William Cirwithien, who, being detected as a guilty wife, unfaithful to her marriage vows, shot and killed herself in her angry husband's presence. The man in the case, Fred Windsor, had four shots fired at him by Cirwithien.

Cirwithien is a salesman for a Baltimore company, and his business takes him away from home a considerable part of his time. His wife, who was a Miss McMichael, was a woman of considerable beauty. Their married life appears to have been cloudless up to some months ago, when things were brought to the husband's attention which caused him to suspect Mrs. Cirwithien's fidelity.

So far as the husband was concerned, suspicion reached a climax Tuesday and he resolved to make a test of them. He was due to start out on his usual weekly trip, but instead of going far away he arranged to get back home in the middle of the night. This he did, reaching the house just about the stroke of midnight.

Entering with his night key, Cirwithien went upstairs and surprised his wife and Windsor alone together. Windsor fled, brushing past Cirwithien and darting out of the house. The husband drew a revolver and, despite the screams and pleas of Mrs. Cirwithien not to shoot, fired four shots after Windsor.

Returning to the house, Cirwithien went to his wife's bedroom and upbraided her for her unfaithfulness, finally telling her to dress and leave the house. There was a scene, but Cirwithien refused to yield to the tears of his wife and her pledges, telling her to go back to her parents. Finally she dressed and, taking an umbrella, started to leave the house. Secretly, while she had been dressing, Mrs. Cirwithien took from her bureau drawer a revolver she had borrowed several days ago from a neighbor.

Standing within a foot of the door, Mrs. Cirwithien pointed the revolver at her breast and fired. The bullet took effect in her heart and she fell dead.

Cirwithien heard the shot and ran downstairs to find his wife lifeless, the revolver in one hand and her umbrella in the other.

Threatened to Kill Family.

Another insane outbreak among the "Devil Chasers," whose religious orgies were responsible for the death of a beautiful little girl in the early summer, came when William H. Bachman, a cousin of Albert Bachman, the Nazareth man who killed the child in the first outbreak, went upon one of the frenzied "Bible studies" to which the members of the sect are addicted.

William Bachman, who is now in jail as an insane patient, first exhibited his frenzy by kicking his wife out of the house at West Leesport, near Reading, Pa., and then turning in to beat all of his five children, whose ages range from a baby of a year to a boy of eleven, for their "sense," as he called it.

He got the children together in a room, and with an old army cutlass and a flint-lock rifle in his hands, danced around them, declaring that he was inspired to blow all of them "into eternity."

When asked what he was doing Bachman declared he was simply conducting "a Bible study." His cousin, who killed his niece while carrying on such a "Bible study" at Nazareth, is now in the insane hospital.

Fear That Bears Have Eaten Child.

Melvin Robbins, aged four, son of Ellis Robbins, of Emmons, a mountain town near the Sullivan county, Pa. line, has been lost in the woods since Tuesday, and though a determined hunt has been made by organized posses no traces of him can be found. A number of bears have been seen in the vicinity recently, and it is feared the child has been eaten by one of them.

Driven to Suicide By Campaign Yarns

After telling his friends he would rather die than live to hear the reports which some of his political opponents were circulating about him, W. Reagan Rice, registrar of deeds of Madison county, N. C., shot himself to death at his home, near Marshall. Rice was elected on the Republican ticket two years ago.

Son's Blow Killed Father.

In a quarrel over money matters, Samuel Hohenshelt, aged eighty-three, was knocked off the front porch of his home at Stroudsburg, Pa., by his son John. His head struck a stone and he died in twenty minutes. The son was arrested.

Fights Devil Fish In Ship's Hold.

Wrapped in the tentacles of a giant devil fish, Martin Lund, a diver, fought for his life in the hold of the wrecked steamer Pomona, which lies in thirty feet of water off the Marin county coast in California.

A giant tentacle, four inches in diameter, first gripped his leg. Before Lund could realize what had happened others encircled his body.

The diver began to chop frantically at the rubber-like bonds and signaled to ascend. The efforts of the men on the surface to comply with his signal threatened to pull his helmet off, and he was forced to signal them to desist.

He was being drawn toward the deadly beak, when he saw the outline of the devid fish's body. Plunging suddenly toward it, he drove his knife into the head until he had slashed it into sections.

In its death throes the octopus tightened its tentacles until the diver was almost crushed. Lund was brought to the surface in a fainting condition.

Two Killed By Explosion.

Two persons lost their lives and twenty or more others were injured in Spencer, N. C., by the explosion of a powder storage house in the yards of the Southern Railway company, and most of the buildings nearby were damaged by the shock and the fire which followed.

Fire was discovered in the storage room of the powder house, and the Spencer shop fire department rushed to the scene. C. H. Layton and W. F. Stafford were holding the fire hose when the explosion occurred and were buried under the debris. With great difficulty their bodies were pulled out of the burning ruins after the scene was reached by fellow workmen. The fire consumed twenty or more cars and other material. It is said that the powder magazine contained a half carload of powder, dynamite and other explosives.

The Lord's Day Alliance.

Official announcement has been made in Philadelphia that a national convention has been called to be held in the Second United Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, for the purpose of organizing a National Lords' Day Alliance of the United States. It is proposed that the alliance shall be organized along the same lines as the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, which is said to be doing effective work in the preservation of the Sabbath. All religious bodies, labor organizations and other organizations interested are invited to send representatives to the convention.

Father Shot Son and Killed Himself.

Because his son Richard refused to give him money which he demanded, John Burkhardt, sixty-six years old, shot and seriously wounded the younger man, drank carbolic acid and jumped from a window of his home at Union Hill, N. J., in an effort to end his own life. While the father and son were being rushed to a hospital in an ambulance the old man sprang upon the wounded boy and attempted to strangle him. He fell back and died just as the ambulance reached the hospital. Young Burkhardt probably will recover.

Surrenders Son As Murderer.

Harry Hosmer, thirty-one years old, while walking from the village of Fine, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., to his home, was held up by a highwayman, who took from him his watch and money, gagged him and made him walk into the woods, and there shot him to death. Leslie Combs, aged eighteen years, who was released from the state prison at Dannemora on Saturday after serving two years for burglary, is said to have told his parents that he had killed Hosmer, and his father surrendered him to the authorities.

Foraker Abandons Fight For Senate.

Senator Joseph B. Foraker announced at Cincinnati, O., that he would not make a speaking tour of Ohio this fall in advocacy of his re-election to the United States senate. This announcement, following one made just after the Hearst expose, saying he would tour the state and speak in defense of his connection with the Standard Oil company, is taken by his opponents to mean that Foraker recognizes the futility of trying for re-election to the senate.

Fatally Burned Trying to Light Pipe.

Wandering away from his home, Edward Thompson, four years of age, was burned to death near Tower City, Pa. A searching party found the child near a haystack terribly burned. He was still living and managed to tell his mother that he had tried to light a pipe and his clothing took fire. He ran along the cornfield where he knew his father was working, but was unable to reach him. The little fellow died in great agony a few hours later.

Dropped Dead Talking to Students.

While conversing with students in Princeton (N. J.) university, Samuel Calhoun, sixty-five years old, died of a hemorrhage. Mr. Calhoun had been for twenty-three years the day policeman in the college and was known to many generations of Princeton men. During his long period of service he was never known to have been tardy in ringing the college bell every hour of the day.

Elected Bishop of Washington.

Dr. Alexander Mall, of Plymouth Episcopal church, Boston, Mass., was elected bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Washington on the seventh ballot.

—

The easiest way to climb the ladder of success is to possess and keep in active service both a push and a pull.

OUR FALL OPENING

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NEW GOODS STILL ARRIVING

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SHAPIRO BROS.

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Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THINKING IT OVER.

I've been on my vacation.
I've jogged a bit about.
I feel so full of scenery
It must be sticking out.
I took my meals on landscape,
Mixed in with pork and beans
And pumpkin pie and doughnuts
And awe inspiring scenes.

A chunk of jagged mountain,
A canyon down below,
Crags fading in the distance,
A moving picture show,
A mountain torrent tumbling
With studied unconcern,
As though it were an actor
And did a circus turn;

A farmhouse on the prairie
That passes on the fly,
With little children watching
To see the train go by;
A peaceful little village,
With architecture crude—
You see it all in passing
Except the village feud.

So many scenes and faces
Half caught in passing by,
It all appears a jumble
Before my memory's eye.
So varied and abundant,
Each posing as the best,
I'm full to overflowing
Of everything but rest.

Documentary Evidence.

"We have just been looking over his will and find that he has left half of his fortune to charity."

"But I hear he has written a later will."

"Impossible. This one says right over his own signature that it is his last will."

Good Imitation.

"Were you ever disappointed in love?"

"No, but I had a flatiron fall on my toe once."

Some men are easily reformed and always in need of it.

—

Being popular is undoubtedly pleasant, but in the long run it is rather hard on our sense of truth and proportion.

—

The faster a man's life is the quicker it gets back to him.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 11, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Commending our society.—III. By diligent committee work.—Rom. xii, 1-11.

A distinctive phase of Christian Endeavor since its origin has been committee work. Thousands of societies have commended themselves to God, to their church and to the community by their aggressive Christian work. What have the Christian Endeavor committees not done? Prayer meetings have been held in homes, in hospitals, in jails and in prisons. Sailors have been provided with thousands of "comfort bags," which have been indeed a comfort to them. Churches have been provided with flowers, which later were distributed among the sick or carried to hospitals. The "shut ins" have been visited, read to and prayed for, and, above all, many souls have been led into the kingdom of God. Home and foreign missions have been substantially supported. From the giving of a flower to the salvation of a soul there is scarcely no Christian work that the Christian Endeavor society has not engaged in and in so doing has commended itself by its good works. It has been known by its fruits, and this was one of the principal elements in its worldwide spread and usefulness.

But the day of committee work is not over. No society can exist long without active committee work. If we knew the inner history of many defunct societies, we would probably learn that the beginning of the end was the failure of the committees to do their work. Let the prayer meeting committee begin to neglect its work, and the prayer meeting soon loses its power and the society begins to die. Let the social committee neglect its duty, and the new members are soon missed and the older ones show lack of interest. Let the missionary committee grow cold, and the society follows its example and soon becomes selfish and self interested alone. It is easy to see the importance of committee work and the grave danger attending its neglect. Moreover, this neglect is noticeable in many societies, with the result that such societies are losing instead of gaining ground.

Let us get back to old principles. It will help the best societies and rejuvenate the declining ones. (1) Consecrate yourselves to God in service. Such a consecration will make you find joy in God's service, and no other inspiration will be so helpful. (2) Let all the members of a committee attend its meetings and engage in its work. The chairman is not the committee, only its leader, and yet the work is often left to him alone? (3) Let the society demand written reports of committee work. It will not be so easy to neglect it if written reports are the order. To write we must do something, and hence such reports are a spur to activity. (4) God's spirit has endowed us with different gifts. Whether great or small, we should do what we can do best and not remain inactive because the work of another is not given to us. Committees, be "at it, all at it and always at it," and you will highly commend your society. Much depends upon you. Will you do it?

BIBLE READINGS.

Judg. vii, 1-23; Neh. iv, 1-9; Zech. iv, 1-10; Prov. xxi, 31; Isa. xxxi, 1-9; Matt. x, 1-8; John ii, 1-11; ix, 1-4; I Cor. xv, 58; Gal. vi, 1-10.

Best Society For Young People.

Christian Endeavor is the best society for young people, says Stanley P. Edwards of London, England, because—

First.—Its weekly meetings, being essentially religious, conduce to the maintaining and raising of the spiritual life of its members.

Second.—Its pledge keeps definitely before its members the essentials of Christian life and conduct.

Third.—Its pledge conduces to preparation for and participation in the weekly meeting on the part of every member, helping Christian confession, expression and impression.

Fourth.—Its consecration meetings ascertain month by month the spiritual level of each of the young people and enable the society to maintain the standing of each member.

Fifth.—Its system of committee work provides the most systematic opportunity of training each of the young people in the church in some definite field of Christian service.

Sixth.—Its system of committee work, constantly maintained, places the organized forces of the young people in the church readily at the church's disposal for any special service.

Seventh.—No other society so much emphasizes the fact that the young people's society exists "for Christ and the church."

Eighth.—Its weekly prayer meeting topics are selected by international experts, are published with daily Bible readings in convenient form and are dealt with each week by many religious papers.

Ninth.—The association of kindred societies in a local Christian Endeavor union promotes fellowship, the united meetings are an inspiration to the members and the schools of methods help to disseminate the best methods for the benefit of the local church.

Tenth.—County, state and national conventions give an immense spiritual and practical impetus to all who attend and to the societies from which they come.

Chance For an Attraction.

"You find it hard to make a living."

"Yes, indeed. All avenues appear to be closed to me."

"What a pity you were not born a two headed calf."